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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Airships May Meet Liners

Roosevelt Plans to Fly Oceans

Britain-France Make Wide Pact

America May Open Trade Door

Russia Admits Biggest Army

Hollywood Extras Get New Deal

THE United States is urged by the Aviation Commission to build dirigibles to meet the competition of European liners in the north Atlantic passenger service. The commission headed by Clark Howell reports to Congress that its investigations show the dirigible to be the effective and economical answer to the super-ship, such as France and Britain are completing. Great airships, built by the government and leased to private operators, are seen as self-supporting as soon as the airline becomes established in public confidence. The commission's report, submitted with a message from the President, also urges government subsidies for heavier-than-air lines across both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—The United States, says the commission, should maintain a position of world leadership in aviation.

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American control of helium, the dirigible gas, and of terminal facilities would base agreements preventing destructive air competition. The Aviation Commission also recommends that all air mail contracts be put on a strictly commercial basis. It advises creation of the post of Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics, with the Weather Bureau being transferred to him by the Department of Agriculture, since forecasting is now more important to aviators than to farmers. The commission asks control by a permanent, separate commission of from five to nine members. The President opposes this part of the plan—He wants control by the body already recommended to Congress to govern all American transportation by land, water and air.

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Britain and France agree on a new blanket pact for European security. It includes all existing security pacts and is another step in Britain's active participation in European affairs. The outline of the general pact is concluded in advance of the arrival in London of French Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval for their conference with British government heads. Germany's arms demands are to be considered and an agreement with Germany attempted. France is against militarization of the Rhineland unless Britain gives further guarantees of security. London believes the three-power rapprochement and the central Europe non-interference pact are sufficient—The world watches London, expecting firm new safeguards to be set about its peace.

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Chicago hears Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien declare the "Buy American" movement is bunk and promises only bad results. The chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission tells the Association of Commerce recovery and progress demand getting away from the isolationist idea. He agrees with testimony of Cabinet officials before the Senate Agriculture Committee that America must accept larger imports from countries eager to build up trade. Congress may be asked to relax the "antidumping" laws. Senator Smith says American manufacturers have been guilty of much "dumping"—They sold goods cheaper abroad than they sold them at home.

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Russia's Red Army now numbers 940,000 men, instead of the 562,000 which the Soviets set as limit in 1924. The Soviet congress is told increase was made necessary by extension of border fortifications from the Baltic to the Black Sea in the west and along the Far East frontier and development of coastal defenses and submarine bases. Artillery, tank corps and aviation have almost doubled in personnel, and the 1935 military budget is an unprecedented 6,500,000,000 roubles—Russia, with the world's largest army, says in the paradoxical manner of nations that it seeks only peace.

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Paris dressmakers disclose many innovations at their spring style shows. Trouser skirts appear in tweeds and whipcords, so well tailored that the dividing line is almost imperceptible. Suits for morning and afternoon are designed in the new silhouette with hip-length jackets, having wide shoulders and fitted waistline. Contrasting color schemes are the vogue, such as brown wool jacket and beige skirt or yellow pique jacket with black wool skirt. Men's things like women's also run much to color—Color is held to denote the return of prosperity as well as of spring.

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Hollywood sees the army of "extras," backbone of the film industry, come in for a better deal. A committee of producers meeting with representatives of the actors agrees to better conditions for those who work by the day or under a one-picture agreement. A weekly minimum is established. A 12-hour rest period is to be enforced. Six days constitute a week. Holidays draw double pay. Thus the army of the hopeful broadens its smile and its vast determination—Out of this flood of unknowns tomorrow's stars will surge to the crest.

Polish Bus Conductors Chosen as Humorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lublin, Poland

"IF YOU have not heard the latest jokes, travel by our bus—our conductor will make you laugh!"

This is one of the slogans used by an omnibus company here to attract passengers. To get more business the company has also recruited some of its conductors from the ranks of well-known local humorists.

"Away with the crisis—travel by our bus" is another slogan used by this enterprising company.

Japanese Advance Against Mongols 'Invading' North

Manchoukuo Border Held Menaced by Forces Obeying Moscow

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Heavy fighting in which Japanese regular soldiers played a decisive role broke out in subzero weather on the disputed frontier where Outer Mongolia, which Tokyo asserts is under the domination of Soviet Russia, adjoins Manchoukuo.

This news underscored a warning before the Japanese House of Representatives yesterday that disputes along the Manchoukuan-Siberian border "may cause serious trouble" at any time.

A brief dispatch from Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, described for the Rengo (Japanese) news agency the advance of an expedition of Japanese and Manchoukuan cavalry into the area.

They were pushing their mounts over the frozen steppes of wild Mongolian territory, said the dispatch, in temperatures of 30 below zero. It was in this same advance that they attacked and captured Kalkha Miao, driving the Mongols before them.

The expedition was reported headed by Col. Yoshio Wada, commander of a Japanese cavalry regiment normally stationed at Hailar. Japanese consular headquarters at Hsinking frankly announced the participation of Japanese in the expedition. They said its object was to "expel invading Mongols from Manchoukuo territory."

There were no indications that Soviet Russians were involved in the Kalkha Miao clashes, but Japanese military sources at Hsinking and Tokyo said the Outer Mongolian Government at Urga (staffed by many Russian high officials) undoubtedly was under the domination of the Soviets.

Chiang Driving Reds West Into Mountains Of Desolate Yunnan

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 31 (AP)—Hunan and Nanking armies under Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek steadily pushed the Communist forces westward yesterday toward the inhospitable Yunnan mountains.

As the wiry Nanking chieftain injected his energy into the heretofore lethergic provincial armies in opposing the Reds, it became apparent his purpose was twofold. He was trying to drive the Reds from China, and the provinces into the bosom of Nanking.

New England Due to Follow Boston Housing

Federal Project Costing $5,000,000 Hinges on Land Prices

Covers 960 Homes

The Federal Government's $5,000,000 slum clearance project just proposed for South Boston was today interpreted by the Boston Housing Association as but the opening wedge for the introduction of low-cost, modernized housing on a broad scale throughout New England.

Plans have been forwarded, the Association revealed, to the authorities in Washington, advocating the allocation of much more than $5,000,000 for the utilization of several other sites for housing projects. These plans were drafted by the Association in collaboration with the Boston Housing Board, the Massachusetts Housing Board and several civic organizations.

Nineteen-Acre Tract

The South Boston site selected by federal investigators and approved by city and state organizations, is a 19-acre tract, fronting on Columbus Park, bounded by Old Colony Avenue, Dorchester Street, Eighth Street and Old Harbor Street.

Legal machinery was immediately set up by the Government to conduct hearings in the United States District Court, starting March 12, to settle with property owners on a price for their holdings. John H. Noonan, Brookline attorney, was placed in charge of these proceedings.

Property owners were discouraged from attempting to unload their holdings on the Government at fancy prices by the federal warning that the slightest indication of attempted exploitation would result immediately in scrapping the whole project.

Alternate Sites

In the event that property owners and the Federal Government become "stumped" on prices, alternate sites will be rushed to the fore in order to insure immediate use of the $5,000,000 made available under the PWA for Greater Boston.

The other sites under consideration are in Roxbury, Cambridge, Charlestown and one within a mile of the proposed land takings at Columbus Park. The Boston Housing Association, the Massachusetts Housing Board, and the Boston Council of Social Agencies, however, are keenly alive to the advantages of utilizing the proposed site and promised to do all in their power to complete the deal between federal agents and property owners.

Initial Attempt

That the South Boston project constitutes the initial attempt by the Government to prove the advantages of low-cost, modernized housing in New England makes imperative the Boston Housing Association's insistence that the right site be selected. The first project's success or failure, according to the association, will determine the future of federal housing in this district.

Local supporters of the federal program also emphasized the need for quick settlement with property owners in order to provide employment for several hundred workers.

The project in South Boston would be entirely financed and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

New Blanket Accord for European Security Agreed Upon as French Officials Reach London

Germany's Participation and Geneva Return Contemplated

Crisis Seems Averted

By a Staff Correspondent

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LONDON, Jan. 31—Draft of the outline of a new general pact of European security, to include all existing security pacts and obviate the need for fresh ones, has been drawn up between Britain and France. This is to provide the jumping-off ground for vital talks between France and Britain for which Premier Etienne Flandin and his Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval, who arrived here this evening.

reached yesterday and is still only in outline, marks the further development of Britain's new policy of active participation in European affairs. This policy already has led to the Franco-Italian rapprochement and to a solution of the Saar problem.

Helps Disarmament

Its aim is to put teeth into the five-power declaration of Dec. 11, 1932, at the arms conference at Geneva, whereby Britain, France, Italy, the United States and Germany expressed a desire to negotiate a disarmament treaty based on equality status in a regime of security. It is understood this is partly in return for Britain's concessions and France's agreed abolition of Part V of the Treaty of Versailles, which deals with the disarmament of Germany. At the same time, Great Britain aligns itself with France and Italy as to unilateral abandonment of Part V by Germany as being inadmissable.

The new system would come into force simultaneously with Germany's return to the League and acceptance of all European powers—including Germany—of a general disarmament convention providing for inspection and penalties for nonexecution.

Ends Critical Period

News of the Franco-British agreement came at the end of a period when the feeling of crisis has been steadily growing in European chancellories. While it is still only in the barest outline and considerable difficulty is expected in filling in its details there is a general sigh of relief that the two powers are now in substantial accord as to the basis of what to offer Germany.

On the other hand, it is recognized that Germany's demands for armaments have grown since France turned down the German proposals last April. Today Germany will not be content with much less than immediate possession of all types of arms not already discarded as offensive by other powers.

At the same time there is evidence that Germany does not intend to be intransigent. In particular, the Monitor is informed on highest authority, that Germany does not intend to raise the question of demilitarized zones at this juncture.

If Germany does not accept, Britain would then be unable to stand out any longer against the strong French desire to build up a defensive alliance with Italy and Russia. Indeed, the British would then be obliged to support such a combination.

Would Avoid Armed Camps

British diplomacy has been striving for months to avoid this division of Europe into two armed camps.

The prize of success is a general appeasement of Europe with the return of Germany to the Geneva family circle, while the penalty of failure is a fresh race in armaments, renewed suspicion between the European powers and good-by to the hopes of prosperity aroused by the encouraging trend of international affairs during the past few months.

The Franco-British talks open with the Saar question settled and almost the whole of Europe, except Germany, agreed as to what is to be done about Austria. Today, after much diplomatic preparation behind the scenes, begins the series of moves designed to induce Germany to accept the Austrian solution drawn up between Premier Mussolini of Italy and French Foreign Minister Laval at Rome last month. The "bait" offered is a recognition of Germany's "equality of rights" with the other great powers on the matter of armaments. This

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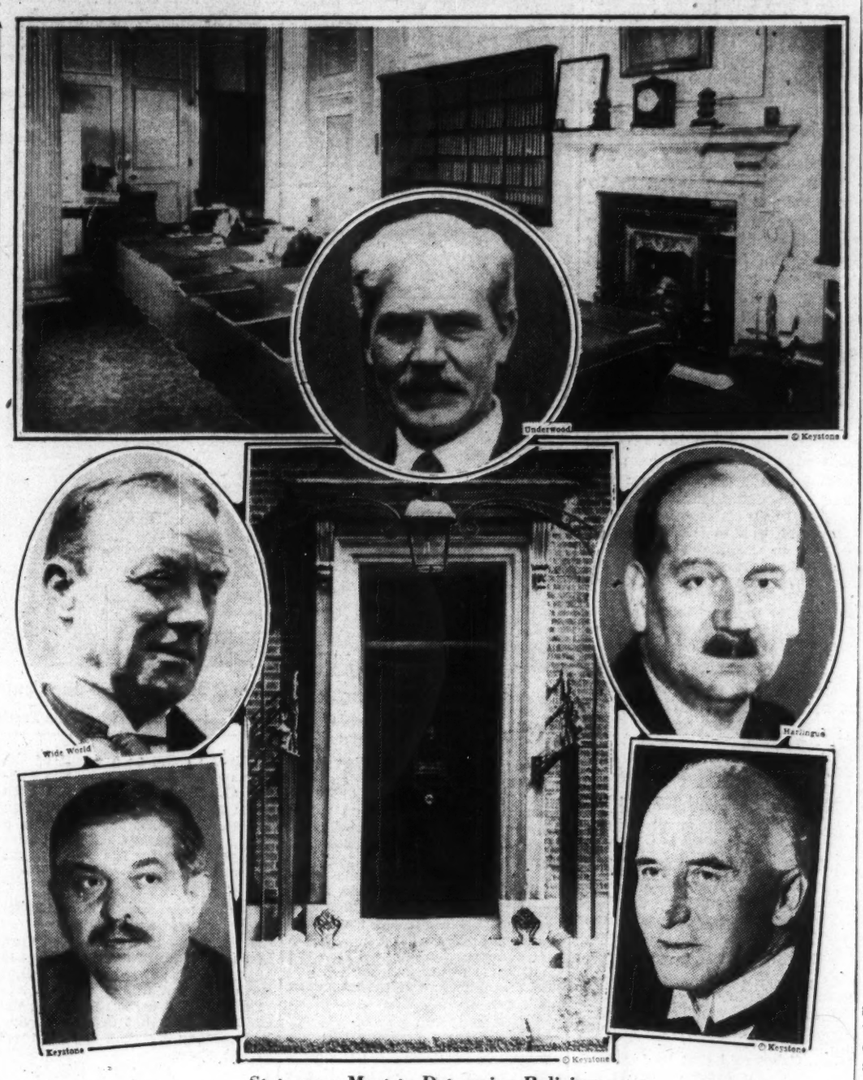

Statesmen Meet to Determine Policies

Upper—Interior of 10 Downing Street, London, Home of the British Prime Minister. Upper Inset—Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister. Center Insets, Left—Stanley Baldwin, Leader of the Conservative Majority in the Government; Right—Pierre Etienne Flandin, France's Premier; Lower Left—Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister; Lower Right—Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary. Flanked by the Four Insets Is the Doorway of 10 Downing Street.

Parkman Issues G. O. P. War Cry

Milk Problems Go to Wallace

Inflow of Funds Rescues ERA

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Parkman Opens Fire

Senator Henry Parkman Jr. was today measurably closer to the top ranks of Massachusetts Republicanism, by virtue of his considered speech against Curley policies delivered to the Ward Assembly in Worcester last night.

He said: "I come before you full of optimism for the opportunity that presents itself today to the Republican Party." Its course, he said, was to show the people clearly and factually what the Curley policies would mean to the State in undermined morale.

"The present state administration has instituted a reign of terror," he said. "It has made Massachusetts into another Louisiana to our everlasting shame."

Four acts of the Governor were listed by Senator Parkman in his indictment of the Curley régime. They included a violation of the Constitution in forcing the inauguration, despite the fact that the Senate was not organized; violating office holders' rights in connection with the removal of Boston Finance Commission members; ignoring statutes laid down for presenting the budget; using demagoguery to oust reputable lawyers from their jobs as liquidating agents for closed banks.

These, he said, are typical of the traversty on obedience to law that now dominates the State House. Mr. Parkman staked out the course of Republicanism as one of defending the political honor and morale of Massachusetts against the present encroachments.

Milk Action Pressed

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace had on his desk in Washington today a statement that Massachusetts dairy farmers have been "racketeered into poverty." This, together with a request that the Secretary amend the federal milk license to stop cut-throat competition, was presented with the compliments of Ralph W. Robart, state director of the division on necessaries of life. They formed part of the testimony before the AAA hearing in Boston, which concluded yesterday.

The Secretary is expected to rule on the request of a change in federal regulations by Feb. 15, or shortly thereafter.

Mr. Robart declared that the two large organizations of farmers are getting nowhere with their plans, except to keep the farmers stirred up and discontented. He also attacked the system of rebates to farmers from some dealers, saying that they are forcing the smaller milk dealers to the wall.

He said that only a tightening of federal regulations in the direction of a more just control can save the milk farmers from continued chaos.

ERA Funds Arrive

Just enough ERA funds to eke the state works program along for 10 days or so, was safely in the bank here today, and something of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Cummings Seeks End to 'Surprise Alibi Witnesses'

Bill to Stop Making Trials 'a Kind of Game' Is Before Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—The "surprise alibi witness" such as figures in the latest development of the Hauptmann-Lindbergh kidnaping trial at Flemington, N. J., would be eliminated, save in extraordinary cases, from federal courts, if one of the quartet of Department of Jus-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Munitions Inquiry Witness Declares Navy Is at Mercy Of Big Shipbuilding Firms

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — For many years the navy has been "coerced" by political pressure to accept bids of shipbuilding companies against its will, Laurence R. Wilder, former president of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, charged before the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee today.

Mr. Wilder, who had previously held there was collusion between the large companies in bidding, gave as an example of this political pressure a letter written by C. L. Bardo, as president of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation to Andrew W. Mellon, when Secretary of the Treasury, soliciting his aid in getting an award.

He also cited a "hearsay" report of a conference between the Secretary of the Navy and large shipbuilders in the summer of 1933 after which the company's bids were accepted although the navy had warned they would not be unless materially lowered.

Gravem Denies "Fixer" Charge

Later, Axel B. Gravem, Washington attorney and former RFC legal adviser, emphatically denied he had told Mr. Wilder he knew a "fixer" who would get government contracts for his new Gulf Industries Company in return for a consideration of $250,000.

Mr. Gravem said the friend he had mentioned to Mr. Wilder was Arthur P. Homer, a naval architect, but he denied he had referred to him either as a "fixer" or a "chiseler." Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, said committee members have been told by Mr. Homer that Mr. Gravem suggested to him that the two of them divide their profits on a 50-50 basis if he was successful in obtaining business for Mr. Wilder, but Mr. Gravem denied this.

Mr. Gravem identified himself as a former RFC lawyer who started in business for himself in July, 1933. He said he was cognizant that Gulf Industries needed help because he had applied to the RFC for a large loan. Mr. Homer informed him, he said, that the shipbuilding business of the country is in the hands of four or five large companies.

Mr. Homer was in the committee room today, but at the same time

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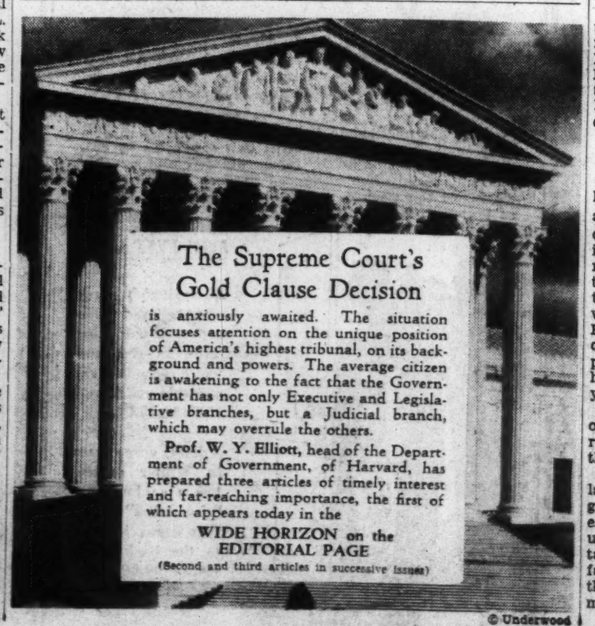
The Supreme Court's Gold Clause Decision
is anxiously awaited. The situation focuses attention on the unique position of America's highest tribunal, on its background and powers. The average citizen is awakening to the fact that the Government has not only Executive and Legislative branches, but a Judicial branch, which may overrule the others.
Prof. W. Y. Elliott, head of the Department of Government, of Harvard, has prepared three articles of timely interest and far-reaching importance, the first of which appears today in the
WIDE HORIZON on the EDITORIAL PAGE
(Second and third articles in successive issues)

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Paraguay Reports Advance On Last Bolivian Stronghold; Propaganda Roles Disclosed

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 31 (AP)—The Paraguayan Army, deployed in two powerful columns, began a drive on Bolivia's last stronghold in the Chaco, Villa Montes, today, according to dispatches from Asunción, Paraguay.

Apparently the Paraguayan strategy is to crush Villa Montes between the two wings of the army. Various estimates have been made as to how many men are likely to be engaged at Villa Montes, with the highest estimate, 100,000 troops, appearing considerably exaggerated.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Gran Chaco struggle is fast developing into a war of words as well as of arms as a result of the New Year resolution by President Sorzano to overhaul the Bolivian propaganda department and radiocast more information from La Paz to counteract the publicity disseminated from Asunción.

The immediate sequel in January has been a verbal warfare between the two capitals as to the actual results of the fighting which has taken place around Villa Montes, the citadel which guards the approach to Bolivia proper and the key to the eastern oil-bearing territory.

Thousands of words are put on the air every day to persuade the outside world that this or the other side is winning the war that is obviously ruining them both.

One of the first changes in Bolivian policy after the supersession of President Salamanca was not only to issue more bulletins on the operations at the front, but to grant more facilities for newspaper representatives in order that the Bolivian viewpoint could be put before the world.

Until the arrival of Tejada there was barely an average of 100 words per day that trickled through the censorship at La Paz, whereas Asunción supplemented long communiques from its army headquarters with liberal government interpretations of the changing situation at the front.

The result was that ever since the war began South and North America and Europe have depended almost entirely on the news and views emanating from Paraguayan sources. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that Paraguay came near to winning the war by a vastly superior propaganda service.

All this has been changed. The Bolivian Government is now determined to challenge every bulletin and statement issued by Asunción as well as keeping the rest of the world informed as to its own foreign policy. The first steps it took in the propaganda war was to issue its version of the great retreat from the Chaco jungle levels to the Villa Montes line where the topography of the country begins to change.

Bolivia Has Its Say

Bolivia contends, by various semi-official statements and subtle suggestions in press despatches, that hitherto only a few of its regiments have been involved in the war, because the thickly-wooded and swampy jungle character of the Chaco precluded any fighting on a

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U. S. Seeks Leadership In Aviation

Roosevelt Urges Air Rates Control as First Step

Would Mean Dent In Farley's Power

In Message to Congress He Asks Action on His Air Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—As the first step in assuring to the United States world leadership in commercial aviation, President Roosevelt today indorsed proposals from the Federal Aviation Commission for releasing American lines from last year's air-mail contracts.

Accepting the findings of the commission that those contracts—although once approved by him—today constitute a fatal menace to the nation's standing, he sent the recommendations to Congress with a message concurring in the opinion that the Post Office Department must be immediately divested of its control over air-mail rates and eventually shorn of all control of any form over aviation.

He also asked Congress to give careful attention to other aspects of the voluminous report which step by step would cure all the ills which today threaten American supremacy in the air.

For Giant Airship

These included the building at government cost of a giant airship; united government assistance to the expansion of American airways abroad, both with planes and ships; and an organization of the industry on a permanent basis.

But after joining with the Commission in its efforts to stave off disintegration of the nation's air line network, he pointedly parted company with it and informed Congress that he could not indorse further recommendations for establishment of a permanent air commerce commission—a recommendation which constituted the most prominent feature of the report.

The sensational difference between the President and the commission followed a succession of White House conferences at which Mr. Roosevelt is understood to have tried to persuade the commission to modify its insistence on a new and independent agency having jurisdiction over all phases of American aviation except military.

Says I. C. C. Suffices for Present

Instead, he insisted that until such time as a unified national transportation control is established under a single government agency the Interstate Commerce Commission "can well serve the needs of air transportation."

He further made it plain that he disapproves strongly of the commission's proposals for stripping the present bureau of aeronautics of the Department of Commerce of most of its functions and handing them over to the air commerce commission.

The President's attitude in publicly differing from a commission of his own appointing is almost unprecedented in Washington. It was a source of much chagrin to the commission, but of great relief to the regular administrative air agencies of the Government, who charge that the commission's recommendations would in effect have provided handsome permanent jobs for its members at the expense of the regular services.

Quick Action Expected

Agreement on the question of air mail rates, however, was complete and is expected to have immediate results in Congress. The commission had found that several important air lines are on the brink of bankruptcy due to the "suicide" bids they made to retain their air mail contracts, and irreparable damage will be done to American commercial aviation unless immediate relief is granted.

It recommended extending to the I. C. C. full temporary power to revise any existing air mail rates as the case may warrant.

Regardless of the obvious implications of this recommendation as regards Mr. Farley's past relations with the air mail, Mr. Roosevelt concurred with the single reservation that any changes must be for the purpose of saving companies "from disastrous loss, but not in regard to provide profits."

Urges Unified Transport

The general tenor of the President's message served to emphasize his conviction that unification of transportation is necessary.

He urged Congress to consider the aviation report along with the exhaustive report on general unification made yesterday by Joseph B. Eastman, railroad co-ordinator, which, if put into effect, would make many of the aviation commissioner's recommendations superfluous.

Besides indicting the Post Office Department by implication for aviation's present troubles, and recommending a new air commerce commission, the aviation report went at length into the possibilities of American commercial aviation recommending government construc-

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Parkman Issues G. O. P. War Cry

Milk Problems Go to Wallace

Inflow of Funds Rescues ERA

(Continued from Page 1)

a minor panic was allayed. State ERA Director Rotch yesterday admitted that the Federal supply of funds will be exhausted on Feb. 10 —unless Congress passes the new relief bill, or puts some emergency provision through. He telephoned anxiously to Washington for two days, telling the officials there that Massachusetts ERA has no reserve funds. It would have to come to an abrupt halt, he said, unless enough money was sent week by week, to keep going.

Today he was all smiles. The sum of $2,000,000 had arrived, and will carry the State until the day when Congress is expected to have passed the new relief bill.

Word from Washington via the news wires, indicated that much pressure was being brought on Congress to get the vast $4,800,000,000 relief appropriation through before Feb. 10. Administration leaders seemed fairly certain that there would be no gap in the supply of ERA funds to this State.

Ice Forms Over Harbor

With Boston harbor in almost a complete calm last night, and the heaviness of subzero temperatures weighing down on it, a thin sheet of ice an inch thick formed all over its surface, for the first time this year. After day broke, however, the shipping and a strong flowing tide broke it up.

The weather man sent out predictions of higher temperatures tonight—with minimums at 8 to 12 degrees. So Massachusetts' collective grandmother, with her tale of riding for miles down Boston harbor in a sleigh during one famous cold spell, will still have one story that her grandchildren cannot equal.

Works Board Needs Time

Federal red tape, wound tightly about each PWA project, necessitates continuance of the state Emergency Public Works Board for a year beyond its expiration date of June, 1935—declared Henry Lefavour, chairman of the commission, today. He asked the Joint Ways and Means Committee to push a bill to carry this out.

The Emergency Public Works Board was created in 1933 to approve and carry through all state PWA projects, which then totaled approximately $22,000. Mr. Lefavour declared $8,700,000 has been expended on the projects since that time, employing approximately 8000 men for about six months each.

However, due to the many steps required in the final completion of each project, the commission still has much work to do. Most of this work includes final payment of bills rendered by the contractors, and the obtaining of the federal grant on each project from Washington.

Up until Governor Curley's inauguration day the Federal Government had only paid $4500 of the $6,000,000 it will owe Massachusetts when all projects are completed. The work, he said, will necessitate the commission continuing until June, 1936.

Relief Hits $1,512,394

"Never mind how small the contribution is," said Paul L. Cabot, executive of the Emergency Campaign, "or if it is spread out over five months as many are doing. Those are the contributions that count."

The campaign today was just over the million and a half mark—the exact total being $1,512,394.

One solicitor said that the cold had given him an idea. He wore ear muffs, he said, and found that they are one-way war muffs! "They absolutely prevent me from hearing an alibi."

Mr. Cabot said that he felt justified in asking every citizen to give 1 per cent of his annual income.

Curley on Deck

With what was described as astute political acumen, Governor Curley personally laid $160,000,000 in PWA project suggestions on the proper desks in Washington, today. His blue prints were carefully calculated to arrive, just as Federal Works officials were scrambling to find enough projects to inaugurate the forthcoming $4,800,000,000 relief program.

Some of the plans were drawn up by local authorities and approved by the Governor. Others were his own.

The Governor, it was said at the State House, is well aware of the acute shortage of projects ready to be put into action, which the new Federal relief program will face.

State to Do Liquidating

Within 10 days all liquidation proceedings of closed state banks will be taken out of the hands of private lawyers and turned over to assistants of the Attorney General.

This was the prompt response of Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce and Attorney General Paul A. Dever to the Curley denunciation of the private-lawyer system.

Low Tax Interest Urged

Lower interest charges on delinquent taxes would make their collection more difficult than at present, numerous tax collectors today declared—opposing 18 petitions advocating anywhere from total abolition of the interest tax, to its reduction from 8 to 4 per cent.

The petitions were heard today by the legislative committee on taxation. The collectors comprised most of the opposition to the strongly supported measures.

Against the collectors stood a multitude of proponents. Their arguments for the most part identical, were that the State and communities should not charge a higher rate than they themselves pay, that the small home owner is suffering, and that foreclosures will mount unless relief comes.

Mortgage Insurance

Enabling legislation for the Federal Housing Administration, legalizing insurance of home mortgages up to 20 per cent under the housing program, was today asked of the Massachusetts Legislature by John F. Malley state FHA director. He addressed his request to the house banks and banking committee.

Similar legislation is being sought in all states, he said. It will pave the way for the insurance system, which is expected to make home mortgages very attractive to state banks and insurance companies.

Savings bank representatives present opposed the proposed bills, saying that they already have adequate legal authority to go ahead with insurance, under existing state banking statutes.

Briefs

The narcotic hashish, of which large quantities were found growing in Rhode Island last autumn, would be driven out of the State by a bill entered today in the Legislature. Owners and tenants of the land would be held legally responsible for reporting and destroying it, wherever found.

* * *

Abandonment of its line from Keene to Elmwood, N. H., by the Boston & Maine Railroad, has been recommended by examiners for the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to the Associated Press.

* * *

The Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs today extended an invitation to New England women, for the New England conference of the various state federations at Providence, Sept. 24-26. To all the women's clubs the invitation was relayed by Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, chairman of the New England con-

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Faithfulness and long service were recognized at the Customs House in Boston today, when high officials and representatives of all departments in the service gathered to pay tribute to Moses B. Mann, one of the most popular customs officials at this port. It was the last day of work for Mr. Mann, who has rounded out 48 years in the federal service and retires today. A gold watch and chain were presented to him by fellow employees.

* * *

Nearly 300 citizens of Braintree are happy in the thought that they are assured of work for several months to come as a result of the town's recent receipt from the Federal Government of $150,000 with which to finance a sewer extension project. The work being done is a unit in the town's comprehensive plan providing for the development of a modern sewer system.

* * *

If Congress passes the $4,800,000,000 relief and works bill as the President has asked, said Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine today, the huge Quoddy power project for that state will be virtually assured. According to the Associated Press, the Governor said that Secretary Ickes had already signified his approval of the plans.

* * *

George Farnum, former investigator for the Boston Finance Commission, today denied flatly that he had betrayed any professional confidence between himself and the commission. He has given out no part of the information collected by him for the commission, he said.

* * *

Governor Curley plans to organize part of his brain trust into a state planning board of 45 members —to direct and co-ordinate and advise in all matters of industrial problems.

* * *

Mayor Mansfield's proposal for $800,000 of new snow clearing equipment was today before the City Council's committee on finance, whither it was referred yesterday on motion of Councilor Henry Shattuck.

Missing Fliers Rescued

NANTUCKET, Mass., Jan. 31 (AP)—David Raub and Richard Cummings, Nantucket aviators, missing for 24 hours on a flight to Muskeget Island, were rescued and returned here today by a fellow pilot, John Shobe, of Boston. Both men were unhurt.

Come and See the New Train

Boston & Maine and Maine Central's Latest Piece of Rolling-Stock

Upper Left—The Flier Head On. Upper Right—Full Length on the Tracks. Lower Left—Solarium Lounge. Lower Right—Meals Brought to You.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, 7:45.

Theaters

"PRINCESS IDA" (Colonial). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. 8:10.

"LOOSE MOMENTS" (Wilbur). Light comedy by Courtenay Savage and Bertram Hobbs. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell as one of a group of Jesuits. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"The Gay Bride." 3:30, 6:25, 9:15. Also "Crimson Romance."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Silly Symphony. Educational shorts. 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

KEITH'S—George Arliss as the Duke of Wellington in "The Iron Duke." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Thrilling and excellently acted and directed version of the book. Fenway, 12:30, 3:35, 6:36, 9:39. Paramount, 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Jealousy" with Nancy Carroll.

ORPHEUM—"Broadway Bill." Myrna Loy, Warner Baxter, and a race horse. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN — Claudette Colbert in "The Gilded Lily." Overture, "Verdi Impressions." Popeye cartoon. Vaudeville. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:40, 10:25.

MODERN—"The President Vanishes." 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also Will Rogers in "The County Chairman."

BOSTON—European jewel thieves in "One Exciting Adventure." 10:21 a. m., 1:29, 4:29, 7:21, 10:13.

SCOLLAY—"The County Chairman." 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—Bert Lytell in "Single Sin." and John Barrymore in "Long Lost Father." 9 a. m. to 11.

STATE—"David Copperfield." 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7, 9:40.

UPTOWN—"Wednesday's Child," with Frankie Thomas. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Bright Eyes," with Shirley Temple.

UNIVERSITY—"The Private Life of Don Juan," with Douglas Fairbanks. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Behold My Wife."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Tom Howard comedy, "Second Hand Husbands"; "Water Rodeo"; Dumbbell Letters; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

DU BURON STUDIO—Flute recital by James Pappoutsakis, 1126 Boylston St. 8:30.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Free concert by ERA Civic Orchestra and Chorus.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Four Yankees Awheel in Europe," by De Witt G. Wilcox. Colored slides and films. 8.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY—Northeastern vs. New Hampshire, Arena, 8.

Tomorrow

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis; Enjoyment of Paintings, 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—John Van Druten, author of "The Distaff Side," speaks at luncheon. Bert Lytell also guest. 12:30.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Parents and Teach-	Loretta Lee; orch..	Talk, Fred Hoey...
5:15	Agricultural report....	ers Congress.....	String quintet.....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	Juvenile sketch....	"Jack Armstrong"...	Varieties: Jack
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Buddy and Blake..	Book talk.....	Brown's Orch.....
6:00	Ferdinando Orch.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Joe and Batesee"...	sketches; music...	Nick Parkyakakas.	"Bobby Benson".....
6:30	News; features; ...	Features; News ...	Melody Limited...	Haymes Orchestra.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Billy Batchelor"...	"Lum and Abner"	Speakers; music...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Correct English....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Gems of Melody";	NBC speaker.....	"Just Plain Bill"...	"Irish Echoes"; so-
7:30	chorus; orchestra...	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round ...	loists; orchestra..
7:45	Ruth Etting;	Red String orchestra...	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch...
8:00	Nichols' Orchestra....	Vallee Varieties:	Hour of Charm: vol	ERA Orchestra....
8:15	"20th Century Ideas".	Stoopnagle and	cal ensemble; or.	Popular law talk .
8:30	Daniels Orchestra....	Budd; Tom How-	Forum of Liberty:	ERA Orchestra....
8:45	Vocalist; piano duo..	ard; sketch; orch.	speakers; music..	World Wide Forum
9:00	Deth Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Fisher Orchestra..
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	Organ recital.....
9:30	"Music Magic"; solo-	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	Le Paradis Orch...
9:45	ists; narrator.....	Voorhees Orch....	his Pennsylvan-	News Service.....
10:00	Rocheester Philhar-	Paul Whiteman's	ians; pianist;	Perley Stevens &
10:15	monic Orch. concert.	Music Hall: Helen	girls' glee club...	his orchestra ....
10:30	"Self-Government in	Jepson; chorus;	Renard Orchestra..	Stevens Harmontes
10:45	Business".....	soloists	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader.
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Jack Little and his
11:15	"Seth Parker" relay..	Berger Orchestra..	Alexander Orch....	orchestra .....
11:30	Leo Reisman and his	Emerson Gill and	'Recovery in 1935'?	Marshall Van Pool
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra	Freeman Orchestra	and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; dramatization of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; Conservation Day program.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: "Last Week Abroad"; vocational talk.
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:15 WNAC, Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels, recital.
4:30 WEEI, Music Guild: Gordon String Quartet; soloist; speaker.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "St. Louis Blues"; popular musical program.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Intimate Revue: guest soloists; Al Goodman and his orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; Cavaliers Quartet; Perrin Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists and popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "March of Time"; dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloist; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Emergency Campaign Parade; speakers; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; Dick Powell; Louella Parsons; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black's vocal and instrumental ensemble.
10:30 WNAC, "The O'Flynn"; operetta; soloists; players; orchestra.

'Flying Yankee' Adapts Itself To Modern Mechanical Demands

Old Boston and Portland Express Takes on Streamlining, Assumes Diesel-Engine Power and Undertakes Three-Trip-Per-Day Schedule

All of New England—from Boston on North—will be given an opportunity within the next two weeks to see, visit and ride in the first streamlined train owned by any eastern railroad.

The new "Flying Yankee," to give permanent service on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central Railroad, will flash into New England at 110 miles an hour on Saturday, Feb. 9, from Mechanicville, N. Y. On its maiden run it will carry railroad, city and state officials. This run to Boston, which would ordinarily take the train only a few hours, will be stretched into an all-day welcoming tour with stops at North Adams, Greenfield, and Fitchburg.

New England's first "silver needle" will accommodate 144 passengers, and is propelled by a 600-horsepower Diesel engine. Although plain on the exterior—inside, passengers sit back in luxurious comfort, eating, reading, and watching the scenery whizz by from broad open-view windows. No more struggles with "unopenable" windows or snapping on of overhead lights here, for the new train boasts air-conditioning and indirect lighting. Everything for the passenger's comfort.

All these features and many more, according to officials of the line, will be on exhibition as the three-car train of stainless steel makes a two-weeks' series of one-night stands throughout Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine. Everyone is invited to "come down and see the train," as they used to do in the early days of the steam engine.

Portland will be the "Flyer's" home-port. Its regular run, after a series of tests conducted by its manufacturers, the General Motors Corporation, will be between Boston and Portland. It is scheduled to make three trips daily, two of them non-stop.

When the tests are made and the regular schedule is settled, the Boston & Maine and Maine-Central roads say they will have a record in transportation facilities to offer travelers. Transportation by streamlined train, air, bus, and by regular train is their accomplishment.

Textile Mill Reopens In Stafford Springs; Picketing Peaceful

STAFFord SPRINGS, Conn., Jan 31 (AP)—The Cyril Johnson woolen mill, closed since Jan 13 because of a strike on the part of its employes, reopened today and approximately 100 workers returned to their looms, without disorder.

State Police, 15 of whom patrolled the premises, reported 125 pickets on duty at the first blast of the whistle, but these dwindled until only a handful remained at noon.

The mill normally employs 400 hands, but only half this number were on duty when the strike was called by the U. T. W. Nnion local more than two weeks ago.

The union charges mill officials refused to discharge two employees unsatisfactory to the union cause, who were at one time employed at the Hamilton Woolen Mill in Southbridge, Mass., during labor trouble there.

Negotiations for a settlement of the strike here are under way at the Advisory Board in Washington, D. C.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, not so cold, lowest temperature 8 to 12 degrees tonight; Friday cloudy and warmer; moderate northerly to easterly winds.

Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight; Friday cloudy and warmer.

All Other New England States: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Friday mostly cloudy and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northerly winds diminishing and becoming easterly Friday; fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	-3	12	Minneapolis	26	26
Bermuda	56	66	New Orleans	44	60
Chicago	26	32	New York	2	18
Denver	32	58	Norfolk, Va.	22	34
Helena, Mont.	28	38	Philadelphia	8	20
Jacksonville	36	54	St. Louis	32	40
Kansas City	30	34	San Francisco	50	62
Los Angeles	62	72	Washington	14	20
Miami, Fla.	60	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 31.
B—Maximum Jan. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 8:27 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Friday, 8.44 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:25 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 29 degrees above zero; minimum 2 above.

Child Labor Lost in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 31 (AP)—The House yesterday killed a joint legislative resolution proposing Tennessee ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment by a vote of 72 to 24, with 3 absent or not voting.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Jays Temple Place — The Little Shop of Boston
Live, Youthful Styles
In Dresses for Women
Mr. Jay has adapted to this new collection TO WEAR NOW only those artful designs that are brisk in cut, firm in color, spirited in fabric affinity, and provide unusual appeal when visualized in sizes 36 and above. They are the perfect expression of the alert woman of today.

FOR INSTANCE
A Springish navy crepe tailored frock with spirited print linen in red and white forming removable collar and cuffs is 35.00.
A dressy crepe dress in Winter pastels has a swinging "shoestring" cape that draws interest to the back. It is priced 39.00.
Second Floor

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Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

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Maine Milk Men Deny Opposition To Price Control

Association Declares It Seeks to Protect Man Who Sells Direct

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Maine, Jan. 31—A denial that the New England Milk Producers' Association is opposed to state control of milk prices is contained in a statement to Maine milk distributors, issued today by H. J. Mosher, president of the Maine Council of the Association.

Mr. Mosher declares that the most effective way to control prices is to limit the area from which the supply may be obtained, and asserts that a bill which the association has had introduced in the Legislature is designed to protect the interests of farmers who sell milk direct to consumers as well as of those who sell to dealers.

"Considerable misunderstanding has arisen over the attitude of the New England Milk Producers' Association toward the proposal to have state control of milk prices," the statement declares. "Because the association did not concur in all the provisions of the first milk control bill filed it was assumed that the association was against state control. Such is not the fact.

"The main point on which our bill differs from the milk control bill previously introduced is that it provides for 'production areas' as well as market areas. We consider this essential if the farmers who are situated near to any local market are to be freed from the competition of milk from more distant sources.

"Much of the misunderstanding of our position arises from the fact that when we insisted that the state board should have control over production areas, as well as market areas, many thought we were urging a 'production-control' program, such as was originally suggested by the AAA and later abandoned because of the vigorous opposition of farmers in Maine and all over New England.

"In the bill which we have drawn up and filed we have endeavored in every way to protect the interests of the farmers who sell their milk to consumers as well as those who sell to dealers. Our bill was framed to protect the interest of all dairy farmers, whether they sold direct to consumers or not."

Federal Milk Control Costs Boston $3,000,000

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 31 (AP)—Net returns of dairymen in the Boston milk shed were approximately $3,000,000 greater in 1934 than they would have been under the 1933 price schedules, Richard D. Alpin, assistant federal milk administrator at Boston, declared here today.

"Federal control over the marketing of Boston's milk supply is well started on its second year," Mr. Alpin said in addressing the annual meeting of the Granite State Dairymen's Association. "There is now a record of experience upon which to base conclusions and to suggest improvements.

"It seems to be the general belief among men acquainted with the Boston market that were we to lose the degree of market control now obtained under the license the class 1 price would be at least 1 cent per quart lower. With the present volume of whole milk sales a change of 1 cent per quart in the class 1 price affects net returns to Boston milk shippers to the tune of $200,000 a month."

The outstanding accomplishment of the federal milk license has been to put into operation in the Boston market the two fundamentals necessary for the successful stabilization of any major milk market, Mr. Aplin said. Uniform prices, terms and conditions of sale of milk to all distributors and an equitable distribution of the market proceeds among all producers.

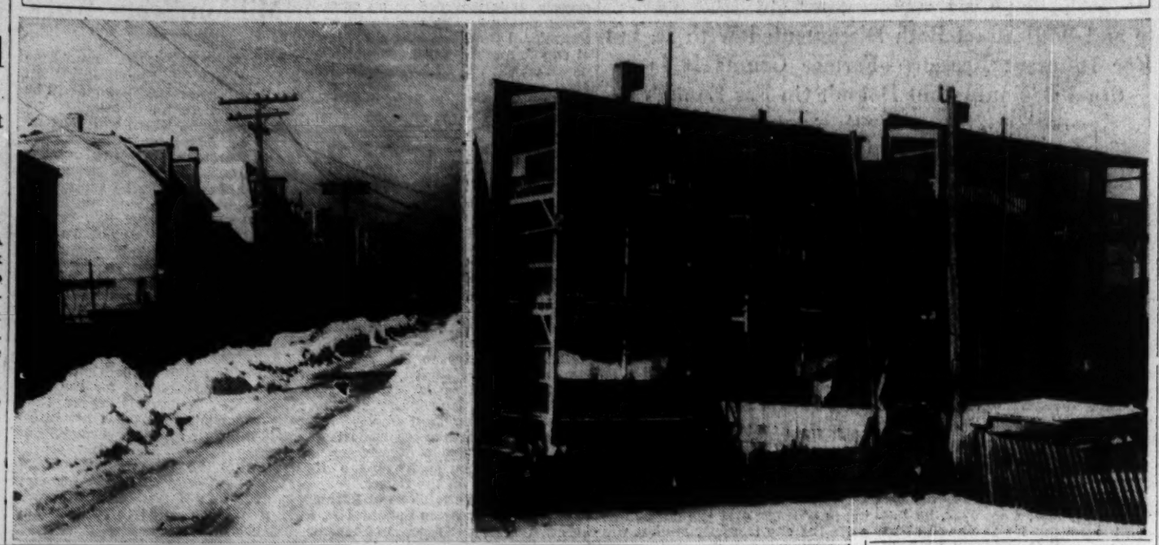
Streets Plowed Out; Snow Banks Tackled

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield announced yesterday that all of Boston's streets have been plowed out, and that now Boston's 18,900 men are busily engaged removing the snow banks. At the rate the men are working now, it is costing the city $100,000 a day. This expense will last for a week.

At the meeting of the City Council this afternoon, Mayor Mansfield said he would get the report on his $800,000 equipment order. Although the machinery for removing snow will arrive too late for present needs, the Mayor said, it will be ready for the future.

Mayor Mansfield is anxious to keep Boston harbor open. He has asked the Navy Department to send boats from Hingham to remove the ice and snow which threatens to put a halt to shipping. The boats will put in an appearance with a few days.

Site of Government's Proposed Housing Development in South Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Plan Provides Low-Cost Homes for 960 Families

Upper Left—A Typical Street, Showing Some of the Styles of Homes at Present. Upper Right—Porches and Back Yards. Lower—General View of Area.

New England Due To Follow Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

supervised by the Federal Government, the state being deprived of any participating interest in low-cost housing through its tardiness in passing a state enabling act allying the Commonwealth with federal housing plans.

Low Cost of Land

Immediate objections raised by the residents of the locality, some of whom have lived in the district all their lives, were met by federal explanations today stating that the proposed site was the most practical one in the State for a housing development because of the low land costs.

The project provides for construction of the apartment row type of building with electric lights, possibly electric refrigeration and with heat furnished as part of the rent figured tentatively at $5 a room. The area was selected, it is said, for its nearness to the beach, Columbus Park and its accessibility to the city proper.

When rebuilt, the district would be 30 per cent devoted to housing, the remainder being laid out for streets, parks and recreation. About 960 families would be taken care of.

Move Came as Surprise

The speed with which the local program was launched took the city and state completely by surprise. It had been known that Harry F. Helwig of the PWA and Warren F. Magee, representative of the Department of Justice, had circulated throughout Boston lately for federal investigations. But few anticipated the swift action of the Government, not even the land speculators.

According to proponents of federal housing plans, land in South Boston is about as cheap as it is in any metropolitan area in the country. He contended that the federal project for that district would be the opening wedge for complete rehabilitation of slum areas throughout the community.

Depends on Fair Prices

If property owners attempt to hold out on their prices, the Government is prepared to scrap the whole project. On the other hand, if land takings are consummated as quickly as the Government expects, the project may get under way by May and be completed within the year.

The buildings to be razed are of the two and three-story type, most of them more than a half century old. Held by tradition and accustomed to their environment, a delegation of residents expected to protest vigorously against the property takings at the March hearings.

On the other hand, many of the residents are elated over the prospect of modernized homes with a maximum of fresh air and sunshine. Many of the five-room flats are now obtained for $10 to $20 a month. Under the federal program, a five-room apartment would rent for $25.

About 1500 families would be affected by the housing plan. It is expected that only about one-half of these can be accommodated in the new homes. The problem of temporarily housing the residents while the project is underway is not yet solved.

Cummings Seeks End To Surprise Witnesses

(Continued from Page 1)

tice crime bills now pending before Congress is enacted into law.

The proposal has the backing not only of Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, but of the recent Attorney General's conference on crime in Washington, of various bar associations and of law conferences.

The surprise element in establishing an alibi is too likely to turn a trial into a kind of game, it is held, rather than a serious effort of all sides to establish the guilt or innocence of a particular defendant.

Second of Proposals

This is the second one of the current Cummings crime proposals before Congress which can be tested out against the actual procedure at the dramatic Flemington trial. The first of Mr. Cummings's recommendations would give the judge or prosecutor in a federal court the right to comment on the failure of a defendant to take the stand in his own defense.

At Flemington, Hauptmann did take the stand, but such action, it is pointed out, was voluntary, and in most state jurisdictions, and in federal courts, the failure to testify cannot be brought to the attention of a jury.

It is claimed that the first desire of any really innocent man is to take the stand and vindicate himself; while the failure of a defendant to take the stand makes it impossible under the rules of evidence for prosecutors to bring out past facts of the defendant's record; such, for example, as at the Flemington trial that Hauptmann had a previous criminal record.

The pending Cummings bill would not force a defendant to take the stand, of course, but would simply give the prosecutor or judge the right to point out the significance of such a failure to testify to the jury.

Illustrates Proposal

The latest "surprise" alibi witness at the Hauptmann trial—Elvert Carlstrom—illustrates the second of the Cummings recommendations. The proposal to do away with the element of surprise in such defense has long had the backing of bar association heads, who declare it accords with the spirit of fair play in a criminal trial, and takes out of the hands of defense attorneys a trick that frequently aids criminals.

The argument simply turns on the idea that if a defendant really has an honest alibi he will be glad to make it known in advance and have it tested out; whereas if the alibi is bogus it gives the criminal a great advantage to produce it at the last instant—too late for the prosecutor to show its falsity.

The deeper philosophy in the new rules of procedure proposed by Mr. Cummings is to get away from the prevalent attitude that a criminal trial is a kind of sporting event, in which the lawyers of the two sides make as skillful a use of the intricate rules as possible and seek immediate victory rather than the cause of justice. The new rules would strengthen the authority of the judge in federal courts, it is believed, and wipe out a few of the technicalities by which now too many criminals escape justice.

Second Surprise Witness Places Hauptmann in the Bronx Night of Mar. 31,'32

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan 31—Bruno Richard Hauptmann's defense sought today to break the state's circumstantial murder evidence chain with a third alibi witness to place Hauptmann more than 60 miles away from the kilnaping and murder of baby Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

Louis Kiss said he saw Hauptmann in Christian Fredericksen's Bronx bakery-restaurant shortly after 8:15 P. M., the night of March 1, 1932. His word supported the testimony given before him by Elvert Carlstrom, 27-year-old carpenter's helper, and Mrs. Anna Hauptmann, wife of the defendent.

Meanwhile, in New York, a woman who offered to testify for the state against Hauptmann in connection with his spending of Lindbergh ransom bills, Fannette Rivkin, was found unconscious, bound and gagged, on the floor of her beauty parlor in which a fire had started.

A building superintendent rescued her and she was taken to a hospital, unable immediately to say what had happened to her, or who her assailants were.

The witness Kiss was made to admit on cross-examination that he bootlegged rum before repeal, and Carlstrom was forced to resort to a constitutional right when Attorney General David A. Wilentz asked him about his activity in Brooklyn after he visited the bakery in the Bronx where he said he saw Hauptmann. Carlstrom said the answer would incriminate him.

Both witnesses were closely cross-questioned on dates and places as the State sought to show they had poor memories.

Kiss completed his testimony as luncheon recess was declared.

Kidnaper Gets 60 Years

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 31 (AP)—A jury last night convicted Felix McDonald of the kidnaping of Dr. Isaac Dee Kelley and fixed his punishment at 60 years in the penitentiary.

Execution for Kidnapers

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 31 (AP)—A bill providing the death penalty for kidnaping, if the victim is harmed, passed the Arizona Senate unanimously yesterday.

Lynn Shoe Workers Disturbed by Delay In Reopening Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 31—Lynn shoe workers are anything but pleased with the results so far attained from the Washington hearings seeking reopening of the shoe code.

Press reports, on which they are dependent for opinion until official reports are made public through union delegates at future meetings, indicate that no further action on the reopening of the code can be expected for a month and perhaps two.

Future hearings will be limited in their construction to amendments approved for discussion by the division administrator. The hope is entertained that the strong feeling expressed by labor may influence the administrator to list several proposed amendments for discussion if such procedure is to be followed.

Union workers locally, the majority of whom were hopeful of prompt results following the scheduled hearing on Jan. 22, now learn that the latter, and the hearing of last Tuesday arranged for manufacturers, were not called to consider amendments but merely to review the shoe situation, particularly from the angle of migration in the eastern Massachusetts area.

To Extend Fishing Waters

BROWNSVILLE, Texas (AP) — A move for the Federal Government to cut two or more channels through Padre Island so that the Laguna Madre may be developed further as a fishing water has been started in the lower Rio Grande Valley.

Kentucky Troops Move to Foothills To Wipe Out Crime

Guard and State Police Take Over Manchester—Stolen Cars Recovered

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MANCHESTER, Ky., Jan. 31—National guardsmen and state police rolled into this foothill town today in a surprise move to break up what Adjt. Gen. Henry H. Denhardt called "an automobile theft ring headed by a prominent official," and, before noon, three cars, listed as stolen, were brought in.

The force, commanded by Brig. Gen. Ellerbe Carter, halted on the outskirts of Manchester a few minutes while the long string of 13 national guard trucks and half a dozen state police, cars closed up.

A score or more of people poured out of nearby houses, some afoot and some on horseback. They preceded the soldiers and police into town. Citizens rushed to the main public square as the trucks rolled in. Heads popped out of windows as the troops formed in the square.

"We are here to stay until we clean things up," General Carter said shortly after arrival. He ordered details of troops to block all roads, permit automobiles to enter but none to depart without passes from him, and he seized the small telephone exchange. There is no railroad in the county. General Carter established headquarters in the two-story wooden Webb Hotel. Soldiers and police stood shivering in the mountain air, as they got their orders for details to scatter throughout the county. Heads were poked out of windows and scores gathered on the streets, some giving vent to resentful comment, and some saying they were "glad they came."

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31 (AP)—A detachment of 100 Kentucky National Guardsmen converged on Manchester, in the southeastern Kentucky mountains, today under orders from Gov. Ruby Laffoon to "clean up" what a federal investigator recently termed "the worst criminal stronghold in the United States."

"The troops are under orders to put a definite stop to lawlessness in Clay County," Adjt. Gen. H. H. Denhardt said, in revealing the troops had been given secret orders last night to make the all-night journey from Frankfort and other central Kentucky points.

General Denhardt said that Brig. Gen. Ellerbe B. Carter, in command of the troops, had been instructed to obtain evidence and information with a possible view of removing "certain officials" from office. General Carter was given authority to take "whatever steps are necessary."

The area which General Carter was ordered to place under virtual martial law if necessary included Clay County and parts of the nearby counties of Knox, Laurel, Whitley, Rockcastle and Jackson.

Christian Science Lecture In The Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Eternal, Ever Present Christ Revealed." The lecturer, Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., of Toledo, Ohio, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

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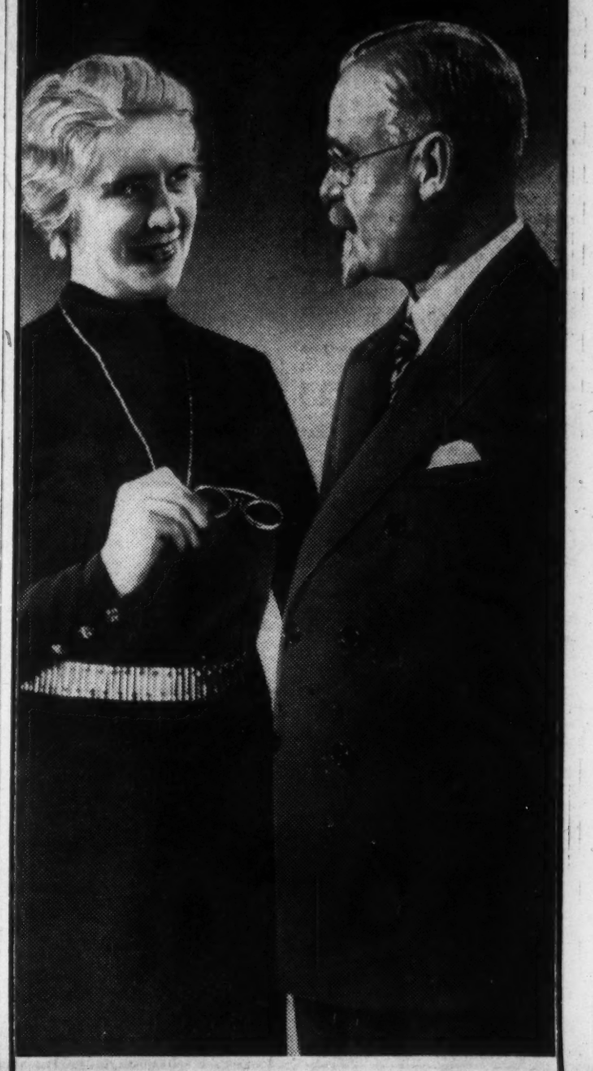

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Weather Experts Honored for Aid to Aviation

For their efforts to make weather forecasting much more accurate, the Sylvanus Albert Reed medal of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences was awarded to Dr. Carl G. A. Rossby and Dr. Hurd C. Willett, meteorologists of M. I. T.

Left—Dr. C. G. A. Rossby, Head of M. I. T. Division of Meteorology. Right—Dr. K. O. Lange, Director Weather Studies, M. I. T. Flying Laboratory.

Dr. Hurd C. Willett
M. I. T. Meteorologist.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Prof. Carl G. A. Rossby and Dr. Hurd C. Willett, meterologists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, yesday received the Sylvanus Albert Reed award of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences for their contributions to aviation through more accurate weather forecasting methods.

Both have been most active in developing the polar front or mass-air theory of weather prediction recently adopted by the United States Weather Bureau. Its greatest value has been in dispatching planes over air routes. Greater safety and economy have been made possible in flights where such methods were used.

Dr. Rossby, a native of Sweden, is a former student of the Norwegian meteorologist, Prof. V. Bjerknes who originated and successfully applied the air mass analysis theory in Europe. Dr. Rossby served for a time as meteorologist for the Swedish Government and came to America in 1926 for the purpose of applying the Bjerkness method of weather forecasting to American conditions. Professor Willett is a graduate of Princeton and has been working with Dr Rossby since 1929.

When the Two Meet—Look Out!

According to this new theory, when a two-fisted polar-continental gust blasts down upon the northern states and a dancing tropical-continental air mass skips north from the Gulf—a large portion of the United States is due for a real squall—perhaps a blizzard.

Like massive lakes, three main varieties of air masses, three different types of atmosphere, are common to North America and account for every conceivable kind of weather. These "lakes" originate in different corners of the globe and because they differ radically in temperature, moisture content and direction, changes in weather, snow, rain, sleet, hail, or wind occur where their borders touch. The problem of forecasting thus becomes one of obtaining as complete and accurate knowledge as possible of upper air conditions.

One area in the north Atantic of particular interest to aviation is the section between the Azores and Bermuda where Dr. James H. Kimball of the United States Weather Bureau has been investigating mid-ocean disturbances. His paper presented at the annual meeting today practically excludes this area from consideration for proposed flying routes across the Atlantic.

Storm Fingers Reach Out

His charts show an almost continuous storm area reaching north from this area, with fingers extending several hundred miles beyond the main disturbances. With present methods of gathering information concerning atmospheric conditions here, weather prediction that would be of value to aviation is sadly lacking.

The present ship radio reports are all the bureau can rely upon, and these are of little value for predictions more than a few hours ahead. Dr. Kimball reported that even the most recent disturbance which buried northern states under a blanket of snow and brought floods and frosts to the South, had no effect toward budging the huge mid-Atlantic storm area.

Great areas of cold and warm air which resemble drawings of vast lakes, some a third the size of the United States, are sketched on the weather maps for the new forecasting. They preserve their shapes for considerable periods, from a few days to more than a week. Their banks or shores are quite sharply held in lin by the differences in weight between the cold and the warm air. These lakes of air are reservoirs that feed the "low" areas which mean storms.

Hot Air Causes Storms

The "low" cyclonic whirls appearing on the new maps are fed from one side by warm air and from the other by cold air. How long this feeding may continue, that is, how long the storm will last, depends largely upon the supplies of warm and cold air in the reservoirs.

Dr. Rossby reveals that sooner or later every storm is surrounded by cold air and cut off from the warm reservoir. The "low" then is unlikely to last much longer. It passes into the threat which is sometimes forecast as an approaching storm, but one that does not appear. By charting the air lakes on the weather maps, forecasters can see when a storm area is about to lose its source.

In order to get more data with which to work, both Technology's meteorology department and the weather bureau would like to correlate daily all available information from both Canada and the United States, ship and airplane observations, and army and navy soundings of the upper air.

Plane Goes Up Daily

Technology has one plane which makes daily flights up into the upper regions, often as high as 20,000 feet. Much other data have been gained by sending small pilotless balloons up into the stratosphere.

Dr. W. R. Gregg, chief of the weather bureau, laid particular emphasis upon the necessity of such correlation, stating that thus far the United States has been sadly lacking in the detailed reports which make weather forecasting in Europe so efficient.

Three types of atmospheric "lakes" have been found to predominate over the United States. The polar-continental air is a cold dry mass that originates over the ice of northern Canada. The gulf or tropical-continental originates, as the name implies, near the Gulf of Mexico. It is warm and moist. The polar-Pacific is intermediate in characteristics since it starts over the Arctic but picks up some warmth and moisture in crossing the Pacific.

Boston Art Notes

Men's City Club

George W. Bardwell is solo exhibitor in the gallery of the Boston City Club. A large number of canvases treat rustic subjects such as are familiar to New Englanders. Mr. Bardwell works with a diligent brush. Gradually, the swamps and thickets, the trees and houses emerge, articulate enough to contrive the full image, but not too meticulously portrayed. The painter is most apt in depicting the country in spring. He conveys a genuine sense of the newness of the vegetation. He evinces an authentic atmosphere.

Women's City Club

Etchings by Margaret H. Wright are exhibited in the garden lounge of the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street.

The prints display the workmanship of a real craftsman. Miss Wright is neither a "subject" etcher nor a performer who has found one marketable device and dwelt upon it forevermore. She has made a great number of plates and each one displays some fresh problem, some new complication which has troubled and interested her. In handling aquaforte she is aware of the responsibilities to a medium distinguished by the fact that it is made on a plate and its lines are incised on that plate by biting acids. The lines in these etchings are differentiated; in the ensemble they establish subtle modulations of light and shadow. They are active lines, informing the plate with meaning. That Miss Wright captures the atmosphere of the subject we may judge best in the small views of Boston.

There are several book-plates made by the same artist. The relaxed, summary method of the etching is abandoned for a meticulous, well-wrought drawing. D. A.

New Deal Teases Farmer

He and Wall Street Both Discontented With It, but for Different Reasons—Farmer Grunts It Is a Good Beginning but Doesn't Go Far Enough

The New Deal and the Average Man
Fourth of Six Studies

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you look down on Farmer McNab's half-section from a United Air Line express bound west from Chicago you see as fine a bottomland farm as there is in Kentooket County, and that is saying a good deal.

It stretches out flat as a pancake and regular as a square of a checkerboard, and it changes its color by seasons as the crops come in and go out. Farmer McNab is not, perhaps, an average farmer—if there is an "average farmer" in America—but his discontent has helped to send two Senators to Washington who are called "radical" and "Bolshevik" by Wall Street and, since 1929, he has seen his fine fat lands clawed at by a mortgage that suddenly changed from a domestic tabby cat to a financial man-eating tiger.

What does he think of the New Deal? Well, he is not contented with it, but not for the reasons that discontent Wall Street. It just doesn't go far enough.

Just a Good Beginning

A good beginning, maybe, and worth watching, but if it weren't for that crop curtailment check from Washington, and his share of the $1,000,000,000 federal credit extended to some 400,000 farmers, Farmer McNab might be out now with some of his more belligerent neighbors, in a Farm Holiday campaign

In 1929, farm income was $12,000,000,000.

In 1932, farm income was $5,000,000,000.

There, in a nutshell, is the cause of the McNab discontent. Worse than that, the decline in farm income has been deeper and sharper than other income. In 1932 the farmer got an average income of only $409 against the city average of $1251. Prior to that there had been a sort of parity.

During the five years preceding March 15, 1932, about 10 per cent of the nation's farms were sold at auction; and the number was growing.

Tenantry was growing, too. Today it has reached about 50 per cent.

Farmer McNab feels himself lucky. It seemed incredible in 1932 that one of the best bottom lands in the state should be threatened by debt—yet there it was! The $7000 mortgage contracted when wheat was worth $1 a bushel had to be met when wheat was worth 50 cents a bushel. Was it the wheat, or the dollar itself, that had shifted? To Farmer McNab it seemed the dollar—Mr. Roosevelt's devaluation seemed so natural to him as to hardly warrant comment; he was amazed at the East's indignation.

What has happened under the New Deal? In 1932, farm income was $5,000,000,000. In 1934, farm income was $7,000,000,000.

What Increase Shows

That extra $2,000,000,000 is important in a number of vital ways. One is that if one farmer can buy the products of one factory worker, it helps to employ two additional men in servicing. Increased farm purchasing power aids all sorts of people.

What the Administration is doing to help the farmer fits snugly into the heart of the basic new-deal philosophy. Mr. Roosevelt conceives of government as the judge and leader of various interests—farm, capital, labor—among whom it attempts to keep economic equilibrium. In this instance the farmer's income had got out of balance. The consumer is now being taxed to restore equality.

On wheat, a processing tax of 30 cents a bushel was imposed, July, 1933, which is equivalent to a half-cent tax on a loaf of bread. The tax which helps pay Farmer McNab, costs the average American family $2 on bread and $2 a year extra on other wheat products. Of course, there are similar heavy taxes to support hogs, cotton, tobacco and other farm products.

It is another part of the new-deal philosophy that these great interests—employers, labor, consumers and the like—should organize among themselves as an aid to self-government.

Thus, farm co-operatives are gaining in strength over the nation even while the city taxpayer renders willing or unwilling assistance to Farmer McNab in curtailing his crop.

The Roosevelt Administration does not enter into crop curtailment eagerly. It is regarded as an emergency measure. The decline in international trade has meant the loss of export markets for crops hitherto grown on some 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 acres.

Either those markets must be restored, or the acres must be taken out of production, or else prices will remain ruinous for Farmer McNab, with a financial cost to the nation which the New Deal is not prepared to pay.

Substitute for Competition

Mr. Roosevelt's inflationary policies, his mortgage relief, farm credit extension, his AAA program, have followed, in the broadest sense, the general new-deal pattern of substituting balance among conflicting economic interests, as a substitute for competition.

The alternative to the new-deal program was continued farm deflation; deflation on a scale bigger, probably, than the country has ever known. The New Deal rejected this path—instead it has put the repayment of the cost of its present gigantic farm program partly on the city dweller, partly on the future.

As regards the millions of Farmer McNabs, the program has involved a certain redistribution of income within the nation. It is a statistical fact that foreclosures, for the time being, have practically ceased. Cotton producing states are better off that they have been for a number of years.

In 1920 the farm population got 15 per cent of the national income; in 1932 only 7 per cent. The New Deal has attempted to redress that balance.

Boulder Dam Starts To Thwart Three Million Years' Work

BOULDER CITY, Nev., Jan. 31 (AP)—A new lake, 11 times larger than any man has created before, will be born near here tomorrow.

Boulder Dam, which will back up water for 115 miles, will start storing at 7 a. m., Friday, when a bulkhead gate is lowered at the intake of the Arizona diversion tunnel.

Geologists say it took nature 3,000,000 years to carve this canyon with the Colorado River. In less than four and a half years the canyon has been plugged by engineers building the world's largest dam—727 feet high, 1180 feet across the top, and 650 feet thick at its base.

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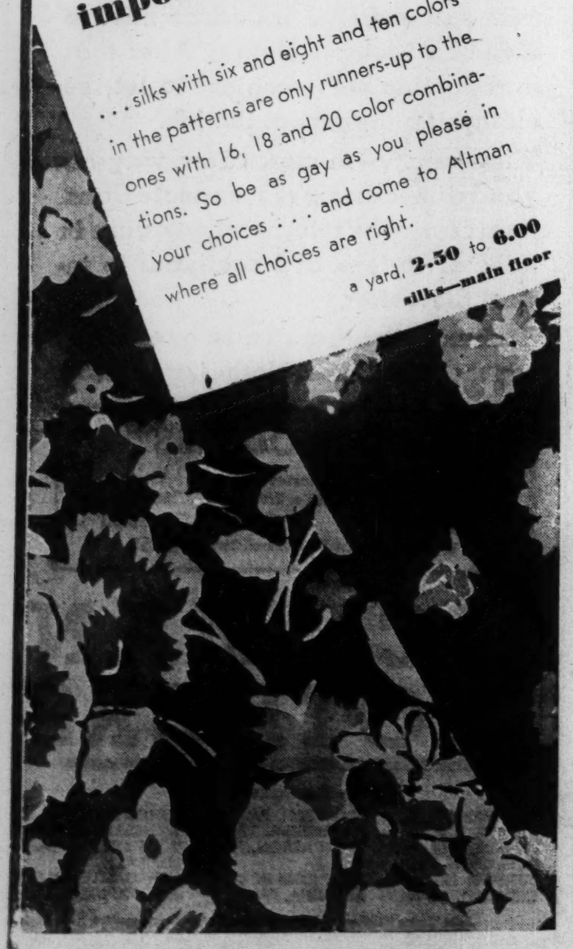

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Borah Scans Mexican Freedom

Quota Plan Offered by Wallace

Greetings Deluge White House

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Dominated by the voluminous and controversial aviation commission report, Congress limited its activities today to less spectacular subjects than those of recent days. It was the season of schemes:

Congressman David A. Lewis (D), Maryland, proposed a "back door to the World Court"—a plan whereby the United States could become a party to the tribunal by simple majority vote of both houses of Congress, for which Congressman Lewis presents precedents.

Senator Borah calls for an investigation into the internal affairs of Mexico.

Secretary Roper asks for an international body, which could fix rigidly quotas for all production, and enforce them upon the countries of the world.

And so on. . . .

* * *

Mexico and Church Freedom: A prickly cactus of a resolution was introduced in the Senate today by that veteran of the Foreign Relations Committee, William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, who has just played a prominent part in the successful fight to keep the United States out of the World Court.

Mr. Borah would have the committee investigate alleged religious "persecution" and "intolerance" in Mexico, in connection with the bitter church-State battle that is going on there. Mr. Borah wants the committee, or a subcommittee, to hold hearings and receive evidence "for the purpose of determining the policy of the United States in reference to this vital problem and of deciding in what way we may best serve the cause of tolerance and religious freedom."

Roman Catholics of the United States have for some time been protesting the treatment of their fellow worshipers in Mexico, where the struggle between the Government and the church has reached an acute stage. There was recently a movment by Catholics to have Ambassador Josephus Daniels recalled because he paid some compliments to the Government, which is anti-clerical.

Now Mr. Borah would have the Senate review this violent controversy and from the side lines, as it were, determine who is to blame, and what should be done about it. Just how Mexico would regard the move is undetermined.

* * *

More Involvement: Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, appeared yesterday before the Senate Agriculture Committee, to propose the creation of a powerful international board to allocate and enforce production quotas of raw and finished goods in every country.

The United States would receive an assignment of what it could produce, as would other nations; the problem of enforcement would be solved by some unmentioned means, and "the question of overproduction and surpluses would be wiped out in a very short time," Mr. Roper said.

"I think that all other countries of the world would readily recognize," he continued, "the great economic advantages to be gained by such an arrangement and would gladly co-operate in making it a success."

Members of the committee did not share Secretary Roper's optimism about either acceptance or enforcement of the plan.

* * *

Birthday: The White House was emerging today from under a deluge of telegrams, birthday cakes, greetings in various odd and original forms, all of which celebrated President Roosevelt's birthday. At the same time, some 7000 birthday balls were held in all parts of the country and the territories, proceeds of which are divided between local needs and national research into treatment of infantile paralysis.

The telegrams equaled the flood which swamped the World Court in the Senate and the birthday cakes were dominated by a colossal 182-pound confection from Uniontown, Penna. This mighty object, brought under a thick coating of cellophane atop a baker's delivery truck, furnished hundreds of helpings to the White House staff when it was cut by Gus Gennerich, the President's special secret service helper. But this cake was as nothing to the ones on show at some of the birthday balls; at Warm Springs the children had one that was five feet high.

Speaking of glory, however, nothing outshone the glossy new gray suit President Roosevelt himself wore, fresh from the looms of Hyde Park, where a handicraft industry is nascent, nor the similar garb of Marvin H. McIntyre, one of his secretaries. When Stephen Early, the press secretary, blossomed out in a new suit 24 hours later, he declared to reporters that it came "off the rack" at $10.89 with two pairs of trousers.

The Washington ball was attended by Mrs. Roosevelt and a White House party. At dinner the President and his family had his "favorite dishes" which consisted of a clam chowder and a clear soup with whipped cream, roast turkey and fixings, grapefruit and avocado salad, ice cream and cake, coffee.

Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President's mother, was not present. Asked about her, Mr. Roosevelt replied, in high glee at his mother's notable energies, that she had to attend about three different balls in New York, and was altogether too busy to come to Washington.

* * *

To Make the Money Roll: To President Roosevelt goes a bill, passed by both Senate and House, providing a more flexible form of governmental financing through a "revolving fund." Under its terms, a fund of not more than $25,000,000,000 may be set up in the Treasury for long-term issues, and a similar arrangement may be provided for short-term securities up to an aggregate of $20,000,000,000.

Only 18 Senators were on the floor when the bill came to a vote. But such as were looked ahead to next Monday, when the Supreme Court's decision on the gold clause is due, and anticipated a good grist of further financial legislation if this decision is unfavorable.

"If the gold cases are decided against the Government, we likely will be here some time, getting out of our troubles," said Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the Finance Committee. "We will then have to put our heads together and figure a way out."

But the $45,000,000,000 authority passed swiftly into law, without a record vote. That made over $2,000,000,000 for every Senator on the floor.

* * *

Patronage: The back salaries for two months and the future jobs of 1000 government employees today rested on the persuasiveness of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. The 1000 officials lost their jobs on Dec. 1, 1934, when the McKellar rider to the 1934 appropriation bill threw most of the investigators of the alcohol tax unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau out, allegedly because they lacked proper civil service standing. Actually, they were supposed to have been Republican appointees to the old prohibition bureau. The amendment was merely a Democratic attempt to throw out Republicans and make places for Democrats.

Mr. Morgenthau is convinced that a grave injustice was done. He contends, and he has most of the Administration behind him, that the 1000 held their jobs quite properly under the civil service. He also holds that if the McKeller amendment is not promptly repealed the bars against liquor smuggling will be destroyed and a wave of illegal liquor will sweep over the country.

For these reasons he has asked Congress to redress a grievance and save the 1000. In the meantime, they are working on at their old jobs without salary.

* * *

Amelia Earhart: President and Mrs. Roosevelt heard at first hand today the story of Amelia Earhart's air jump over the Pacific. Mrs. Roosevelt had already complimented the aviator on behalf of the women of the country and the President had sent a telegram to be read at the dinner given in her honor on the Pacific coast. When Mrs. Roosevelt first came to the White House she surprised people by taking dinner guests on a night flight over Washington with Miss Earhart as pilot.

The woman pilot's visit to the capital today was brief. The National Geographic Society announced, however, that she would return on March 1 to deliver a talk about her flight before members of the society. After her flight across the Atlantic, Miss Earhart delivered a similar address and was awarded the society's medal.

Furniture In Use 200 Years

A suite of French furniture more than 200 years old is still used by the sixth generation of a Port Arthur, Texas, family. It was imported from France into Louisiana in the eighteenth century.

Charges of Treason Prepared Against 18 Arrested in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 31 (AP)—The Government prepared to bring formal charges of high treason against 18 men arrested in connection with an alleged plot to install Jose Vasconcelos as President of Mexico.

The prisoners, now undergoing judicial examination on charges of seditious activity, would face possible death penalties if convicted of the more serious crime.

A representative of the federal attorney general appeared in court last night to accuse Andres Pedrero, a young lawyer, of "high treason against the country." he said he made the accusation "on superior orders."

Military agents, testifying in the proceedings, named Vasconcelos, a former presidential candidate and cabinet minister, as "supreme chief" of the alleged conspiracy.

The Government alleges that the plot was hatched on American soil, financed with $300,000 of United States money and scheduled for execution on Constitution Day, February 5.

Vasconcelos has been living in exile in Europe and South America since he was defeated for the Presidency five years ago.

Minnesota Backs Seaway

ST. Paul, Minn., Jan. 31 (AP)—A joint resolution of the Minnesota Legislature memorializing the United States Senate to ratify the treaty between this country and Canada for construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway was signed yesterday by Gov. Floyd B. Olson.

Highway Safety Set to Music By 'Singing Cop' of California

Stinson Tours State in Drive for Reduction of Traffic Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—"Singing for safety" well might be the title for the act George Stinson, known afar as the "singing cop," is presenting throughout California in a campaign to reduce traffic accidents.

For Mr. Stinson has been selected by E. Raymond Cato, head of the California Highway Patrol, to open the way into the hearts of motorists, who then are implored to observe caution and reason on the highways. Sometimes Mr. Stinson presents the entire act, first singing a group of appealing songs, afterward speaking upon the subject dearest to his heart—accident prevention.

Already Mr. Stinson has appeared in dozens of the cities and smaller communities of the State, and before he regards his campaign as complete he expects to reach all of the 58 counties in California. He reports his services have been much in demand by service clubs and groups meeting for programs.

Mr. Stinson discovered this means of carrying the safety message quite by accident. Since he was selected by Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink for her special praises as a vocalist, his fame has spread afar. Mr. Stinson and Mme. Schumann-Heink have appeared on the same concert programs.

During the California state fair at Sacramento Mr. Stinson was appearing daily on the entertainment programs at the grand stand. One day the announcer asked him to say a few words, and what he happened to say suggested the campaign now under way.

George Stinson
Touring California in Drive for Greater Highway Safety

Mr. Stinson told his hearers he felt he was doing good if he made the public think a little about safety. He impressed upon the motorist that the traffic officer is the motorist's friend. He urged drivers to look upon the uniformed patroiman as a ready guard who stands between the motoring public and trouble.

Mr. Cato heard the talk and from it grew the suggestion for the safety campaign. Assisting Mr. Stinson in southern California has been Mr. Henry Meehan, highway patrol captain stationed at Santa Ana.

Gold Payments In Nebraska Are Sunk by Ballot

Killed by Legislature and Expected to Win Governor's Approval

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 31 (AP)—Nebraska's Legislature yesterday invalidated the gold clause in public and private contracts while the nation still awaited the United States Supreme Court decision on their abrogation by the Roosevelt Administration.

Only the signature of Gov. R. L. Cochran was necessary to complete enactment of the gold clause ban and he, author of the proposal, was expected to give his approval soon.

The new act holds the clauses in contracts, requiring payment in gold coin or its equivalent, to be usury and provides penalties for violations. It declares also that any provision on a loan contract whereby more dollars would be required for repayment of the principal than was specified in the original agreement likewise shall be usury and subject to the penalties for that offense.

During discussion of the measure, which was first recommended by Governor Cochran soon after he became Chief Executive, Jan. 3, some legislators said it was intended to circumvent a possible adverse decision by the United States Supreme Court on the National Administration's gold-clause abrogation.

The Democrats, possessing a two-thirds majority in both houses of the Legislature, gave the Cochran proposal strong support. Following its passage by the Senate, the House of Representatives added its approval, 83 to 2. Both House opponents of the bill were Republicans.

British Labor Chief Says Nation Demands Action, Not Strife

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The adventure of successful organization has now to replace the pursuit of wealth, according to Lord Allen, one of the Labor Party's representatives in the Second Chamber at Westminster.

An expansionist policy of well-thought-out national development and reconditioning is to be preferred to the dole as a stimulus to prosperity, Lord Allen has been telling the Industrial Co-partnership Association here. The British electorate, Lord Allen also said, is in a mood to welcome a call to action rather than a summons to party strife.

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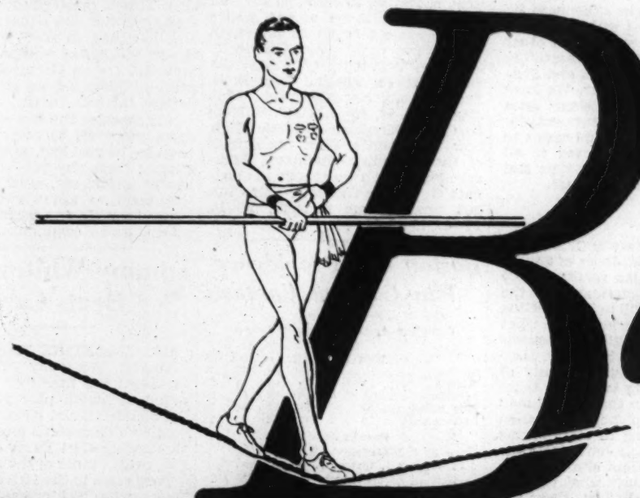
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Anne Page And Mrs. Lamme Win Semifinal Places

Mrs. Madeira, Mrs. Bierwirth Also Advance in Junior League Squash

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Two Metropolitan New York and two Philadelphia district women squash racquets stars advanced to the semifinal round in the fifth annual invitation tournament of the Junior League here yesterday. Only Anne Page of The Merion Cricket Club, holder of the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania titles, and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., recent winner of the New Jersey state title, won their matches in straight games. They are seeded No. 1 and 2, respectively.

The other two players advancing to the semifinal round lost at least one game. They were Mrs. John Bierwirth of New York, seeded fourth, and Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, also of The Merion Cricket Club.

Miss Page won her match from Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, seeded No. 8, and captain of the 1934 international team, which visited England. Miss Sears ran up a lead of 9—3 in the first game, but lost it at 13—15. In the second game, Miss Page was unbeatable and ran it out with the loss of only three points. In the third, however, the Merion player became erratic and lost nine points in succession before taking the game and match at 15—12.

Mrs. Lamme defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Ardsley, N. Y. yesterday, and while she dropped 10 points in the second game, Mrs. Lamme, also a lawn-tennis player, executed a number of brilliant placements, limiting her loss of points to six in the first and third games. The score was: 15—4, 15—10, 15—2.

Mrs Bierwirth had to play five games to defeat Charlotte U. Darling of Germantown. The New York player took the lead by winning the first two games, 15—12, 15—11, but Miss Darling evened matters by taking the next two, 15—13, 15—6. Mrs. Bierwirth then got all her shots working perfectly and managed to keep ahead of her opponent in the deciding game, which she won at 15—9.

Mrs. Madeira, who had bowed to Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd this year in a Philadelphia tournament match, covered court too well yesterday and won her match after losing the first game. The score: 11—15, 18—17, 15—8, 18—17.

Junior League Invitation Squash Racquets Tournament—Quarterfinal Round

Anne Page, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, 15—13, 15—3, 15—12.

Mrs. John Bierwirth, New York, defeated Charlotte U. Darling, Germantown, Penna., 15—12, 15—11, 13—15, 6—15, 15—9.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, 11—15, 18—17, 15—8, 18—17.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Ardsley, N. Y., 15—4, 15—10, 15—2.

American Boats Complete Sweep In Cuban Waters

HAVANA, Jan. 31 (AP)—With all the trophies available in their possession, the four invading skippers from the United States overhauled their star class yachts today preparatory to leaving Cuban waters.

The Americans completed their sweep of the ninth international star class regatta yesterday when the quartet beat four Cuban boats for the team championship, 24 points to 12, and Adrian Iselin 2d, New York, won the Cuba Cup. Previously Iselin had won the Bacardi Trophy with the same craft, Ace.

With the New Orleans yacht, Jupiter, owned and sailed by Edward B. Jahncke, showing the way, the Americans finished first, second, fourth and fifth in the team race.

The only Cuban entrant that offered serious opposition was Peter Schellens, an American resident of Havana, sailing Galivan III. Iselin was second, Schellens, third, and then came Elwood White's Shucks of New York and Sampson Smith's Pathfinder, of Cooperstown, N. Y.

Earlier in the day Iselin completed his quest of the Cuba Cup by winning the third and final race for a total of 17 points, put together with two firsts and a second. He scored 38 points in winning the Bacardi Trophy, also with two triumphs and a second place—one of the most consistent performances ever given by a star class yacht.

Yugoslavia's Olympic Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Funds for financing the Yugoslav Olympic team in its preparation for the games at Berlin in 1936 have already been raised this year as the result of "Olympic Day" collections in some 30 towns and villages. An "Olympic badge" was sold on the streets, and in Zagreb the president and secretary of the National Olympic Association broadcast addresses on the subject of the forthcoming festival, which will concentrate the finest athletic talent of the world in Germany. M. Anjelinovic, Minister for Physical Culture, headed the organization of the appeal, and he was gratified to learn that throughout the country the response was five times greater, in cash, than it was when the first effort to raise money for the Yugoslav Olympic team was made last year.

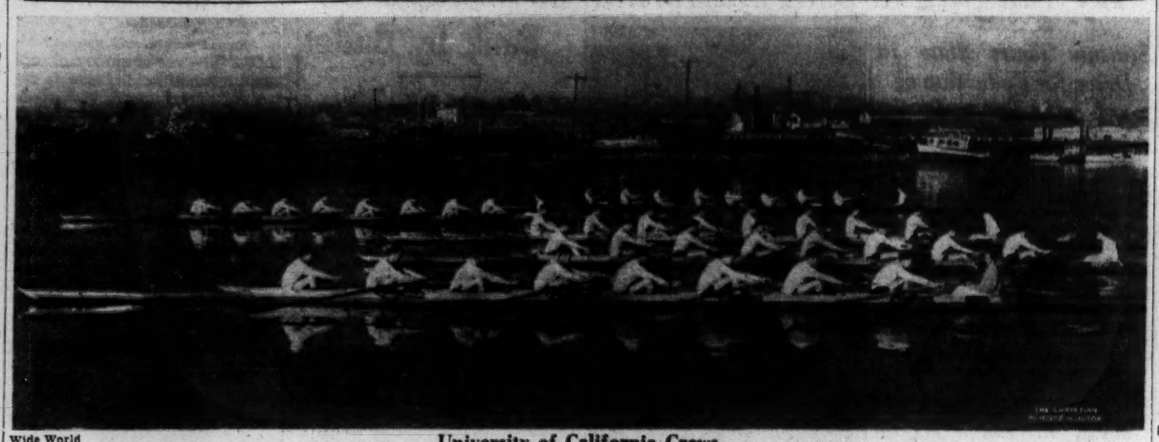
Grove Forwards Contract

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (AP)—"Lefty" Grove has taken his pen in hand and officially written "Robert Moses Grove" to the contract that will take him to the Boston Red Sox for the coming baseball season. Grove, who says his left arm is in fine shape, signed the contract yesterday and forwarded it to Boston. While not disclosing the terms the southpaw hurler declared he was perfectly satisfied with it. It was reported he will be paid on a graduated sacle. Grove said he had not attempted to toss any balls yet, and that will be the final test for the arm he sprained in spring training at Saratoga, Fla.

Skiing Public Asked to Help

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 31 (AP)—The skiing public will be asked to contribute to a fund being raised to send skiers to Germany next winter to represent the United States in the fourth Olympic Games, according to Harry Wade Hicks of Lake Placid Club, chairman of the fund committee of the eastern division.

The Golden Bears Take to the Water



Wide World

University of California Crews

Five of the eight eights which Coach Ky. Ebright has out on the Oakland Estuary in preparation for the coming race with University of Washington and later for the defense of California's intercollegiate championship title on the Hudson River, New York, next June.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Judge Landis's Latest Ruling

JUDGE KENESAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS'S latest decision regarding the relationship between major- and minor-league clubs appears to be of considerable importance, as it would seem to result in the chain-store system of baseball becoming a necessity to the major-league clubs. His ruling is that a major club may not have a working agreement with an entire league or with more than one club in any league. The rule resulted from the action of the Cincinnati Reds in transferring young players from minor league club to minor league club under working agreements. It now looks very much as if it would not be long before every major-league club was operating a team in most of the minor leagues—which should prove to be a great boon to the latter, as many of them have found it pretty thin picking when going it alone.

Professional Tennis to Have a League

It will certainly be interesting watching the outcome of the formation of the Professional Lawn Tennis League which has been announced by William F. O'Brien. There are eight cities in the league with a western division and an eastern division, the western teams meeting each other while the eastern are doing the same and then the two winners meeting for the championship, matches being played in June, August and September. The league will not begin to operate until next year. We have always felt and still feel that there is very little for professional lawn tennis in the summer time unless it is in the way of open tournaments; and while this league plan is something new in the field and seems to offer considerable promise, professional tennis has not proved at all profitable when competing with amateur play in the summer time and we doubt if even the league will overcome the handicap of the past.

Football Here Again

Football is in the spotlight again with the Harvard Varsity Club giving a dinner to her new head coach this evening; Howard H. Jones of Southern California announcing that candidates for the Trojan varsity of 1935 will be called out for spring practice Feb. 25, and announcement that the rules committee of the Football Coaches Association will hold a meeting in New York City next Saturday for the purpose of deciding just what changes it will recommend to the National Collegiate Rules Committee which is due to hold its meeting three weeks from next Saturday. Harvard is certainly giving her graduates and undergraduates plenty of chance to become acquainted with Coach Harlow long before he takes up his actual work of trying to put the Crimson back on the football map and what is best of all, the new coach is making a splendid impression on his future associates. That the Trojans are going to start spring practice early this year is not at all surprising, as Coach Jones faces the greatest task of team rebuilding that has confronted him since he took over the duties of coaching the Trojans. We have no idea what changes the coaches may decide to propose in the present rules; but there are two that we hope they will decide on. One is to change the penalty imposed on an attempted lateral pass, after a forward, which inadvertently goes forward, from at the point where the ball was originally put in play, to the point from which the lateral was attempted. The other is to move the goal posts back to the goal line. We believe that these two changes would do quite a bit toward making the game more interesting as it would undoubtedly result in more laterals being tried on the end of a rush or forward pass and also in the kicking of more field goals.

College Basketball Results

Annapolis 43, Maryland 36.
College of Emporia 28, Ottawa 24.
Davis Elkins 48, George Washington 44.
Drexel 52, Lebanon Valley 35.
Duquesne 31, Manhattan 20.
Indiana Central 37, Cincinnati 22.
Iowa Central 27, Simpson 22.
Kansas Wesleyan 27, Bethany 23.
Long Island 31, St. John's 19.
Missouri Mines 32, Missouri Valley 26.
Morehead T. 37, Union College 29.
North Carolina 33, N. C. State 27.
Olympic Club 43, California 34.
Rockhurst 37, Baker University 32.
St. Cloud 54, Jamestown 48.
Toledo 37, Heidelberg 26.
Union (Tenn.) 37, Howard 31.
Washburn 31, Tulsa 28.
Washington 22, Oregon 20.
Wentworth 27, Kemper 18.
West Chester T. 40; Western Maryland 22.
West Point 29, Georgetown 22.
West Virginia 47, Carnegie Tech 28.

Wood Plans New Record Try

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—Gar Wood, "the Old Gray Fox" of speedboat racing, announced yesterday he will try to set a new world speed record at Miami Beach the first week in March, wind and water permitting. Miss America X, in which he set the present record of 124.85 miles an hour in St. Clair River, Mich., two summers ago, is being primed there now, he said, and will be shipped here next month.
U. S. Olympic Ski Games Committee.

Athletics Release Three

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (AP)—The unconditional release of Emmett J. McKeithan, pitcher, and the release to a minor league club of two players signed since the end of last season, were announced yesterday by Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics. The two farmed out are an infielder, Jerome Yarter, of Atlanta, and an outfielder, Gerald McQutig, of Douglas, Ga., signed as free agent during the off season. They will go to Galveston.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	15	6	11	86	65	36
London	14	3	11	57	68	28
Buffalo	13	3	12	66	57	26
Cleveland	13	0	13	65	71	26
Syracuse	11	1	15	69	75	22
Windsor	10	5	14	57	64	20

Result Jan. 30
Cleveland 2, Windsor 0.

Capablanca Defeats Thirteen

LEIPZIG, Ger., Jan. 31 (AP) — Jose Capablanca, the Cuban chess champion, playing so-called "lightning chess" against 13 players today, beat them all simultaneously. He will play simultaneously against 30 opponents Feb. 1 and 2 in Berlin.

Poke Checks

THAT Ranger spurt of 10 straight without defeat is the best consecutive string by any team in the league. Toronto won eight straight before tumbling for the next best record. Boston Bruins are the only team in the league that is not included in the Ranger record. Bruins being the last team to beat the New Yorkers, Jan. 1, at Boston, by a score of 5-2.

Those double assists so frequently handed out by official scorers have aided the veteran forward line of Frank Boucher, Bill and Bun Cook, to total their 1000 points in National Hockey League competition. A peculiarity of the scoring points in the Ranger 7-5 victory over Toronto in New York is that while Rangers totaled 10 assists on seven goals, New York scorers gave only three assists on five goals to Maple Leafs, and the Leafs are great for team play.

Detroit Olympics have had a rapid ascension in the International Hockey League. Early in the season they were just another team, but player deals and a wholesale swapping of men to and from Detroit Red Wings have carried the Norris "farm" team from last place to the top during January. London had held first place from November.

Efforts of the St. Louis management to attract more patronage by shifting Saturday's game to Sunday may bring results. St. Louis fans are not unlike other hockey fans, however. They want to see a winning team and that is most important. The Eagles are mostly young and inexperienced and in 15 home games they have won only three and tied two. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and now St. Louis have been introduced to the N. H. L. with teams unable to compete with the league standard and it is no wonder the fans do not flock to the games. No aid is forthcoming to these clubs from the other teams either.

If you play for these Eagles you must be good at train travel. Their recent and future schedules call for plenty of cross-country work. Jan. 27 the Eagles invaded Chicago, Jan. 29 they went to Montreal, Feb. 3 they return to St. Louis, Feb. 5 they hustle to New York, Feb. 7 back to St. Louis, Feb. 9 off to Montreal again, and Feb. 12 back to St. Louis. With no percentage to visiting teams and small home patronage, how can the Eagles afford the railroad costs, let alone salaries?

Lorne Chabot, Rangers, Toronto, Canadiens and now Chicago goalie, is a fiery individual. Off the ice his demeanor is peaceful enough, but under pressure he becomes excitable. His excitable nature now involves him in a $10,000 lawsuit as a result of butt-ending a coal-umpire in New York in disputing a decision.

Northwestern Hockey League teams were so snowed in recently that games were necessarily postponed. Portland Buckaroos were snowbound in attempting to reach a destination and forced to return home on one occasion.

College Hockey Result
New Haven (Can-Am) 3, Yale 1.

Ira D. Hall Wins Over Van Gerbig In New York Squash

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Ira D. Hall of the Harvard Club scored a sensational victory yesterday, when he eliminated Howell Van Gerbig, ace of Union League Club, in the second round of the metropolitan squash racquets singles championship at the University Club. Hall, though he did not make the Class A team of his club, outsteadied the former Princeton star, after a closely fought five-game battle, by a score of 13—15, 15—12, 18—16, 11—15, 15—12.

All the other matches of the day, which completed the second round, went according to form, so that all the surviving seven of the seeded players came through as the result of the two days' play. Darwin P. Kingsley, University Club, was the most effective, winning from B. N. Everett, another Harvard Club player, 15—10, 15—7, 15—6. William E. Coyle, Montclair Athletic Club, now the favorite, since the default of the defending champion, Beekman Pool, had a real battle to eliminate C. Waring Gillespie, Yale Club, but finally came through, 17—14, 14—17, 15—9, 16—15.

Boston and Providence Win Can-Am Contests

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	16	5	8	88	66	37
Quebec	13	3	13	86	84	29
Providence	11	6	8	62	61	28
New Haven	10	4	14	72	84	24
Philadelphia	10	2	17	62	93	22

Results Jan. 30
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Providence 1, Quebec 0.

Bruin Cubs continued their successes against the Philadelphia Arrows at Philadelphia, last night, winning, 2 to 1. The victory increased the Cub point total to 37 in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. Jerry Shannon, winger recently obtained from St. Louis for Frank Jerwa, scored the first Boston goal on a play with Bob McCully in the first period. Red Jackson converted a Carrigan pass in the second period and the lone Philly goal came in the final period when Billy Hudson scored unassisted.

Providence Reds have had more success against the Quebec Beavers at Quebec than any other team in the circuit, and last night they added a 1-to-0 shutout against the Beavers on the ice of the latter. Before two minutes had passed in the second period, Doggie Kuhn beat Goalie Cox on a pass from Andy Mulligan. Beavers attacked consistently, but were unable to get a puck by the Red goalie, Paddy Byrne.

Norwegians May Not Compete

HOLMENKOLLEN, Norw., Jan. 31 (AP)—Decision of the German ski group to participate in the international events here late in February may prevent 150 Norwegian workmen, including some of the country's best ski jumpers, from participating in the one major athletic competition held in their own country. The Norwegian Federation of Labor, which ruled against its members competing against German athletes anywhere in the world so long as Hitlerism dominates Germany, announced yesterday the German entry means Norwegian workmen who participate will be expelled from their trade unions.

Coaches' Rules Committee Will Meet Saturday

Most Proposed Football Changes Are Likely to Be Turned Down

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The "left wing" of the American Football Coaches' Association, which has been agitating for drastic changes in the college football rules to give more scoring opportunities, will enjoy another hearing this week, even though it is likely to be voted down by the more conservative majority, led by Columbia's Lou Little.

The occasion is the annual session of the coaches' rues committee, to be held Saturday for the purpose of consolidating the views which the game's professional teachers will pass on to the naticnal rules committee, meeting here around Feb. 12.

Little thinks only two of the nine changes put forward at the annual meeting of the Coaches' Association, in December, have much chance of surviving the technical session. These concern lateral passes and the so-called "forward progress" rule.

"I doubt seriously whether the coaches will vote to recommend anything drastic," said Little yesterday.

Under the present code, when an intended lateral turns out to be a forward, the ball reverts to the spot which the play originated, thus cancelling in some instances a substantial gain made before the downfield lateral is thrown. Most coaches think the gain earned before the attempted lateral is thrown should be permitted to stand.

Interpretations of the "forward progress" rule by officials has varied so much in the last season that the coaches are likely to ask the National Rules Committee to take steps toward eliminating existing confusion. This is especially important to teams making liberal use of the lateral, like Colgate, which was the victim or beneficiary of conflicting rulings last season. It involves a fine point of judgment on just when to declare the ball "dead."

It is expected the coaches will turn down proposals to return the goal posts to the goal line, permit forward passing from any point behind the line of scrimmage, allow the defensive team to advance with a recovered fumble and permit incoming substitutes to communicate.

Tommy Whiteway Beats Carl Dann

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—Tommy Whiteway of Cleveland furnished the thrills of the second round of match play yesterday in the eighth annual championship of gold club champions tournament by eliminating Carl Dann of Oriando, Fla., twice winner of the crown, 1 up.

They came to the 18th all even and Dann, who had overcome a 2 up lead, made a 275-yard drive. Whiteway went into the rough on a road, but ironed out to within 15 feet of the cup. Dann overshot his putt and Whiteway made his 15-footer.

Although Dann, a top favorite fell yesterday, medalist Celeste Durand of Garden City, N. Y., remained in the running. Durand downed Jack B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., 7 and 5, while Goodwin defeated W. S. Barbour, Bronxville, N. Y., by the same score.

Robert Lansdell, Hackensack, N. Y., ousted J. D. Jacobs, Rochester, N. Y., 2 and 1.

C. B. Mitchell, St. Petersburg, Fla., took Peter Forsman, New Rochelle, N. Y., 5 and 4.

College Swimming Result
Yale 61, Springfield 16.

Sporting Around the Hub

WHETHER Glenn V. Cunningham will go to the post in the Hunter Mile in the coming forty-sixth Boston Athletic Association track and field games will not be known for a few days. But among the galaxy of famous athletes who will strive for laurels in the big meet at the Boston Garden, a week from Saturday, is another flier from the same Kansas prairies as Cunningham, who may be destined to carve his name in even more brilliant letters than "Galloping Glenn." His name is Elton Brown and he sports the silks of the Kansas City Athletic Club.

Last year young Brown flashed upon the athletic firmament with a 1m. 53.2s. victory in the United States junior 800-meter championship at Milwaukee, but he proved he was no flash in the pan when he went out the next day and won the national senior championship, after showing his heels to Chuck Hornbostel and a great field of fliers and forcing Ben Eastman, the world record holder, to 1m. 50 4-5s. to beat him.

Charles J. Sawyer Jr. was re-elected commodore of the Boston Yacht Club at the seventeenth annual meeting, held at the Rowes Wharf quarters last night. Alexander W. Moffatt was elected vice-commodore, George K. Briggs, rear commodore; James R. Hodder, secretary, and Skuyler Dillon, treasurer. It was voted to retain the winter quarters, known as the Rowes Wharf station, and to cruise down the Maine coast next summer.

University of New Hampshire's veteran hockey team invades the Boston Arena ice tonight to play the Northeastern University sextet in one half of a doubleheader. The other clash will be between the Olympic Club and the University City Club.

Edward E. Spitz of Brookline last night won the right to represent New England in the United States three-cushion billiards championships, starting next Monday night at the New York Athletic Club. Spitz won the New England sectional triple tie playoff at the Twentieth Century Billiard Club, defeating Howard Crombie of Cambridge and Charles Perry of Wollaston. Spitz defeated Crombie, 40 to 24 and Perry 40 to 34.

Richard V. Wakeman of the Union Boat Club, recent winner of the Middlesex Bowl, yesterday defeated M. D. Clark of the Boston A. A., 13—15, 17—16, 15—13, 13—15, 15—10, to reach the quarterfinal round of the Massachusetts Class A squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club. Lincoln Olmsted of the Harvard Graduates team eliminated G. Stewart of the Harvard Club in another third-round match, 15—12, 6—15, 15—10, 17—18.

The committee which will undertake to assist President Emil E. Fuchs and the Boston Braves in overcoming their financial embarrassment will hold a meeting in the Copley-Plaza Hotel this evening at 8 o'clock. Subcommittees will be appointed and given assignments and the entire situation will be canvassed. On Saturday, President Fuchs will call all the Boston newspaper men together and explain the entire situation of the club.

The swimming club of Gardner, Mass., is sending a team to Boston on Saturday afternoon for a dual meet with the Boston Y. M. C. A. mermen. The races will begin at 3 o'clock, with the Boston team as the favorite to win. Gordon Connolley, Henry Koltonak, Jules Lauzonis, Charles Hayward and William Casey are the holders of swimming titles among the members of the squad which will represent Boston.

Three Teams Advance In Racquets Doubles

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (AP)—Three teams, two from Philadelphia and one from New York, survived preliminary round play in the United States racquets doubles championship yesterday.

Stanley W. Pearson and E. M. Edwards, of Philadelphia, fourth ranking in the tournament, eliminated R. F. Holden and Daniel A. Newhall of Philadelphia, 15—9, 18—14, 15—5, while C. Francis Gummey and Warren Ingersoll of Philadelphia, defeated John K. Mitchell Jr. and A. Willing Patterson, of Philadelphia, 15—6, 15—6, 15—10.

The New Yorkers, C. J. Dexter and John C. Bell Jr., went into the first round when their scheduled opponents, Dwight F. Davis Jr. and C. P. Anderson of New York, defaulted. Bell substituted for M. L. Newhall of New York, who was Dexter's scheduled partner but failed to arrive.

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'The Vale of the Stone Canons'

ARE you drowsily content by your own fireside or waiting in a crowded station among newspapers and advertisements? It does not matter really. Inwardly, see before you the philosopher's mule that could be folded up when not in use; and let him bring you to the foot of Tai Shan, the most ancient of China's sacred mountains.

Centuries before Moses had come to Sinai, emperors journeyed here to worship, seeing what you see; the blue mist-haunted peaks, the barren hillsides and rocky streams. Then as now the "Sacred Way," climbed at its beginning beside the Valley of the Peach Orchards, past red-walled shrines and temples, under gray "pailous" and deep echoing archways, by inscribed boulders and rock-walled huts where sunburnt children run begging.

Halfway up stone tables under the cryptomeria invite you to pause, drink tea, or write a poem to the view at the end of the valley, blue mountains, pale rivers, and brown plain. From here a path, leaving the steep flights and flagstones of the Way, slides past tangled grass and boulders and narrow terraces green with winter wheat to the stream. For a moment you see above the steep hillsides the blue upper summits of the mountain, the South Heavenly Gate guarding the pass and the flight of steps falling from it like a gray ribbon. The mule scrambles up the near hillside, rounds its shoulder, and ambles on for a moment or two.

* * *

THE PATH ENDS suddenly in a jumble of boulders. And is this the reason for your long journey; this narrow rocky valley, barren and desolate, where there is nothing to see? Nothing except the little pavilion of white stone further up by the waterfall—a usual waterfall, low and wide. But behind the pavilion is a stair in the black rock, a narrow flight where fairies might come down; maidens in ancient costumes of floating colors to dance the "Rainbow Feather Skirt" over the spray of the waterfall. But the mule is not interested in fairies. He scrambles over the boulders to the edge of the invisible stream and waits for you to get off. You do, but perhaps you wonder if you have wasted your time.

All this way to see a stream bed, a dry slope of rock that might once have been a lava flow, though now it is only remarkable for its width, and length, and smoothness. But wait! Before you turn away, what are those black stains upon it? Those squares, and lines of squares, some near by but most of them further over? Lichen could hardly grow so evenly. One step over the stream, swirling close under its boulders, and you stand beside one of them. It surrounds a Chinese character, more than a foot square and cut two inches deep into the stone. And there beside it is another character and another not so darkened. You look over the deserted rock. In the center, where through numberless springs the full current has scoured, the characters are worn and flaked away, but everywhere else they are as clearly cut as though done yesterday. Hundreds and hundreds, covering the whole floor of the stream, stained jet black where certain "phrases" have proved more popular, but everywhere darkened with the ink used for making the impressions. Walking slowly over them, up and down, past the thin wandering trickles, you find a delight in the firmness and balance of the lines, in the long swirl of many of the final strokes. And these are in so ancient a character, and so nearly ideographic that from time to time you pause, feeling that this must be a roof, and that a bird just lit on a square stone. How comes the Greek β to form half a Chinese character?

* * *

LATER ON YOU wonder how far down they go. You can see them going over the head of a steep slope and you follow, but at the crest you pause, and are glad for your rubber soles.

The stream washes just below the final line of characters and the rock slants down to it at a nearly vertical angle. On the other side, on a promontory of heaped stones, is a small guardian tree whose leaves tremble against the plain. And here, with the hurrying water talking by your feet, you sit and look up.

There is no other sound but the sigh in the bending hillside. And once a long-tailed blue-gray bird flies over with a short cry. On the steep slope are hundreds of characters, hieroglyphs you cannot read. But gradually, as you sit in the warm sunshine, you begin to understand what the stream is saying. "This is the 'Diamond Sutra' of the Buddhist Canons, carved here in the Chou dynasty, three thousand years ago." Through three thousand springs the stream has claimed its entire channel, rushing, white and noisy, over the deep-graved prayers; and every autumn, when the veil is drawn, some have come to wonder here.

* * *

THERE IS SOMEONE at the top of the slope—suddenly materialized out of the air in the manner of Chinese spectators. A man in a white jacket, sitting on his haunches and spreading thin squares of paper on the rock. Does this account for the black stains? You climb up to see. He has already spread perhaps twenty squares on the rock up here. And now, with a dabber such as etchers use, he is deftly patting ink around the outlines of the character underneath. He acknowledges your presence with a smiling nod, outlines six or seven characters, and then resumes his spreading of the damp squares, papering the rock with white. He does not put on the black till the paper is sufficiently dry, nor does he finish with the character then. No square shows a white character on a black ground, as they will finally, judging from the labeled groups spread under pebbles further up to tempt a passing scholar or devotee. Beside them lies a cloth bundle, a carrying pole, and clay pots for ink ball and water.

All morning, or as long as you like, you may stay here, listening to the stream and a cricket on the hillside, and the muffled tapping of his hammer. If you wait two hours more, someone else will come, a herd-boy driving two bulls, one black, one golden-brown, over the rocks, up past the pavilion and the waterfall, and round the curve of the hill. But now nothing moves but the stream, the scattered trees, the grass, and the man edging along on his heels, absorbed and busy.

It is the same stream and the same sun as when the characters were new. In the expectant air of early autumn, the centuries have left no dust. Yet here invisible, an intangible weight, slowly accumulating layer upon layer, are thousands of years. Hours have no value here and moments are like flecks of foam on the endless quiver of water. Can you be sure, perfectly sure, that time exists at all?

After a while you call the mule, which has been grazing contentedly at the top of the steps. And then, having returned to your station or fireside you fold him up neatly, folding again and again, doubling smaller and smaller, till you fold him at last into blue air.

P. S. P.

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SEATED VIOLINIST: *A Crayon Sketch by Edgar Degas*

EDGAR DEGAS is best known probably for his portrayal of ballerinas. His taste for subjects was capricious and he preferred depicting the dancers off stage before or after a performance. While watching a performance, his eye would wander from the stage to the orchestra pit and he would trace a sketch including a head of one musician, the shoulder of another, the segment of a musical instrument held in posture for playing. Then, from these sketches, the artist would set himself the task of fusing the assortment into a pictorial unit. He was famous for capturing obvious things in an odd manner. He was never influenced by the orderly arrangements which tradition had approved in picture-making, but he took his cue directly from nature. He found when he was being optically honest that people sit and move about and relax with pleasingly awkward angularity. To drive home the truth of his observation, he would twist the arm, turn the neck, hunch the shoulder, so that at first glance it seemed eccentric, and yet as one studied the posture it took on naturalness and even grace. After getting over the first surprise of Degas' drawing, we grow accustomed to its erratic tendency and merciless directness. Those very qualities soon appear to give the drawing liveliness and personality.

The "Seated Violinist" was sketched with pastel crayon, which is the driest of pigments. To gain as free an unlabored a surface as Degas has here, it is necessary that the artist visualize the portrait completely before he lays the lines. The appropriate stroke must be placed for the shape of the head, the nose, the hand. The eyes, the mouth are not drawn, they are implied by delicate strokes. The pressure of the fingers of the left hand on the strings is really indicated. But more has been related than that. For one can even suspect from the acute observation of Degas that this violinist is playing a lyrical, legato passage. He is relaxed, the instrument slants low, as the bow is drawn slowly across the strings. Even the head of the musician has inclined as if he were affected by his own playing.

There is such depth of observation in the Frenchman that often unknown to himself he conveyed a wealth of humanity to these small sketches. Who knows but that Degas may have been preoccupied with fitting the figure of the violinist into a triangle, the base of which was the right border of the picture? Raphael, too, pretended to be absorbed in his pyramidal compositions in the portraits of the Mother and Child. But how much more there was revealed than technical skill.

D. A.

We Buy An American Farm

ONE year ago in this our own United States, we found the best of what we thought only crossing the Atlantic Ocean to European lands could furnish, plus two important additions Europe was incapable of producing—a sense of permanency and our own style of American friends about us.

And yet, even as short a time as two Easter vacations ago in Majorca, how hard it was to be sure! There lay the curve of the bay, the blue of the Mediterranean and the sky, peace and beauty, a warm spring sun after a Swiss winter, and life so unbelievably cheap to live that our small funds could have taken care of us for several years to come, were we unable to earn an additional cent. A little white plaster house on the blue bay of Puerto Pollensa? . . .

A little white plaster house on the blue bay of Puerto Pollensa or . . . a farm in the United States?

We went into long family huddles in Majorca—back in Geneva we huddled with anyone who would give ear and advice—and the more we huddled, the deeper we probed, the more certain we became that there was exactly one wise step we Parkers could take, all Parker problems considered.

We must buy a farm.

But where?

June and I felt some part of Connecticut, Jim in a holdover from his Majorcan sailing debauch, deliriously saw us raising stalwart crops with one hand, the other on the tiller of a dory. Our verdant acres must slope down to a blue-green sea, State of the Union immaterial. Would the California son feel only a California farm would be acceptable? If he yearned to settle down permanently in the West, should we want a farm in the East? I tried to hold an open mind, yet New England called with a persuasion California had long lost. I wrote for his honest opinion as to where our farm should be. New England! he wrote back as fast as he could get pen to paper. He yearned to get back to New England and all it meant—from what the eyes beheld to the ways of people. . . .

And so it was that when Jim and I sailed away from Europe in July, 1932, leaving June in a German family in Freiburg until we should have a home for her to return to, it was the unanimous decision that we must find a farm in New England as soon as we landed in the United States, and preferably a snug little seven-to-ten-acre farm in Connecticut. As to how to run a farm—any farm—we knew not one single thing.

While right now I feel as if never in my life did I want to roam again, so content am I exactly where I am, yet just once should I like the experience of returning from Europe and knowing where I was going, what I was going to do, when I got off the boat. I've had my fill of coming back to the cozy address of the Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York City. Next time—ho, next time I should be having "Swiss Meadows, Williamstown, Massachusetts," plastered all over my baggage. I might even lay in a supply of calling-cards (it took me twenty-two years to use up my first one hundred) with "Swiss Meadows, Williamstown, Massachusetts," in one corner, and hand the same out with a manorial gesture to all and sundry from the bath steward up. "Come and spend the week-end, do!" And for ten days—not even to get back that much sooner to Swiss Meadows, Williamstown, Massachusetts, would I sail on any boat taking less than ten days—I should be going around with envelopes of photographs labeled neatly "Swiss Meadows in Summer," "Swiss Meadows in Winter" . . . and everyone aboard that boat, from the Captain down, would know what the home of our own looked like. (Page Gluyas Williams to do a fitting illustration.)

Possible scene in Dubuque some years later:

"Harold, what's this yellowed card in your passport wallet, 'somebody Parker, Swiss Meadows somewhere?'"

"Parker . . . Parker. . . . Could she have been that pest of a tall blonde woman we met at the Chicago Fair? Wanted to sell a farm somewhere and move to Chicago?"

Mister, she was the short dark person you met on the boat coming back from Europe in 1947 and you couldn't have bought her farm for $160,000.

At least not in July, 1933, you couldn't.—From "Wanderer's Circle," by CORNELIA STRATTON PARKER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Great Tom Strikes the Hour

WHEN we were living at Lincoln, now nearly forty years ago, where my father was a Canon, we children had a pleasant custom that when we were all at home together, the first day of the holidays, we should borrow my father's pass-key to the cathedral, and go to the great bell-chamber to the central tower, just before noon, to see and hear Great Tom strike the hour.

We used to convoy the party to the little door in the south transept that admitted one to the winding stair. How cool it was in there, with a pleasant smell of stone, and into what silence and darkness it conducted us! Up and up we went. Now there was a sudden peep out of a loophole on to house-roofs and gardens and sailing birds; then there was a long gallery to be threaded, in the triforium, with pits of darkness, in the upper surface of the aisle vaulting, on either hand; then another stair—we were in the great tower now. Then a dizzy balustraded gallery, in the lantern itself, from which we could look down into the stacked organ-pipes below and see the choir laid out like a map. Then further stairs, and at last a key was turned and we were in the high, dusty chamber itself, with its great tie-beams and cross-rods, its litter of jackdaw nests, and the golden light filtering in through the slanting louvres of the windows.

The bells themselves lived in a great railed cage, into which we could also penetrate; but we were getting anxious now, as the hour drew near, and the great clock ticked the minutes away. . . .

There was Great Tom himself, swung on his monstrous wheel, on the one side of him a huge black hammer for the hour, on the other side another hammer, with a leathern strap round it, for ringing a muffled peal. . . . At last the watches pointed to noon; suddenly came a click. Pulled by some mysterious agency, one of the hammers of the small bells was jerked backwards, poised, and fell with a crash, the others following suit. That was deafening enough, and it was four times repeated. Then came an awful pause, while the echoes died away. Great Tom was very deliberate and took his time about striking. It was almost more than mortal nature could bear to await the moment; but at last the great hammer quivered, was agitated, drew itself back, and then fell with a tremendous shock and an outrushing wave of sweet sound. Sometimes one fled before it; but it was worse in the staircase, where the echoes came and went like resounding waves.—From "Along the Road," by ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON. (New York: Putnam.)

Snow

SNOWFLAKES, featherlike, are falling
From the gray cloud's breast,
Softer than the fabled lining
Of the Phoenix nest.

Yet the mighty cedar branches
Quiver and bend low,
Almost breaking, 'neath their burden
Of deep drifted snow.

H. E. HOLLAND

England—A Nation of Gardeners

AS A nation, we have become lovers of the garden in an active sense—not merely casual admirers of professionally conducted gardens, but actual artificers in the making of our own and tillers of it when made.

Such is, indeed, an inborn characteristic of our race. It has had periods of somnolence, but these have been followed by lusty re-awakenings. None, however, has been so lusty as the present one, when we all possess that zest for flower growing and enjoying, which, three centuries ago, animated apothecary Parkinson who, in his Long Acre garden, revelled in "all sorts of pleasant flowers," and called the newly-come tulip "the pride of delyght." A perusal of his *Paradisus* will show you that his mental attitude towards the garden is very much our own. He is the direct and true ancestor of thousands of ardent amateur gardeners to-day. He loved to get a new plant or bulb, to rear and tend it, to give it his personal care, and to rejoice at its loveliness when it reached its prime. This childless Londoner was the very father of his vegetable flock—yes, father and mother and nurse all combined. And of how many Londoners is that not still the attitude? True, they don't garden in Long Acre or dwell over their shops. But half an hour's rail takes them from the work which is their living to the work which is their relaxation. . . .

It is not merely that the possessor and contriver of a garden, whatever be its scale will rejoice at and take pride in the accomplished endeavour; but also the casual observer, if he has a due sense of fitness and proportion, will derive pleasure from the little as well as from the great; for the little, rightly ordered, may be a work of art, when the great, ineptly made and managed, merely offers a commonplace though extensive huddle. I have noticed the possessor of grounds and greenhouses stop at the gate into the garden of a village cottage, and, looking along at the happy congeries of common yet sympathetic flowers flourishing in the border at either side of the path that leads from gate to door, exclaim: "Why cannot my gardener give me that?" "A small thing but mine own" is the view the cottage gardener may take of his patch, and the small thing, if of the best, makes not merely an individual but a general appeal.—H. AVRAY TIPPING, in "The Garden of Today." (London: Martin Hopkinson.)

Impression

LIKE a smoke-colored kitten
winter twilight
comes walking softly
on padded paws;
But when the hearths and lamps
are lighted
it catlike curls down to its rest
and sleeps
in quiet content.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Floodlighting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE intent of floodlighting is to draw attention to architectural beauty. What would be the result of focusing similar illumination on slum areas? Would their dwellers be shocked into rebellion and their landlords into reform? As a matter of fact, the elimination of bad housing conditions is being speeded up.

Artificial lighting, however, cannot eliminate the evil thoughts, predatory influences—the mental slums—which beget squalor, crime, and disease. Only spiritual light can do that, and in this light "there is no darkness . . . where the workers of iniquity may hide themselves." That which is spiritually true is destined to be humanly proved. In the infinite universe of Spirit there is no opportunity for evil motives, aims, or actions; no place for "the workers of iniquity."

The purpose of Christianity is to waken humanity to the ever-presence of this universe. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 513), "To material sense, this divine universe is dim and distant, gray in the sombre hues of twilight; but anon the veil is lifted, and the scene shifts into light." The practical ministry of Christian Science is turning the tired gaze of men to the light of divine Love, which never suffers eclipse. As we lift the veil on the perfect universe of divine Mind, of Spirit, the mental malefactors of sin, sorrow, despair, the desire for easy money, the dread of disease, and the shame of failure are gradually being blotted out. Christian Science is bringing healing to sick bodies, shattered businesses, broken hearts, burdened homes.

How is this accomplished? By giving to humanity the correct understanding of God, and consequently of man. Nothing is more fatal to human progress than the false concept of a man-made God, to whom suffering is imputed for reformative purposes, for this doctrine naturally engenders fear and bewilderment. Then no influence is so naturally, divinely liberating as the recognition and evidence of the God-made man. To this recognition and evidence in daily life Christian Science is substantially contributing.

With increased enlightenment, the ghost of atheism will be banished from the corridors of education. Can it be claimed that the world would progress faster minus moral and spiritual enlightenment? Without moral rectitude there would be no business integrity, humane dealing, trust, or trustworthiness. But more is needed of this divine enlightenment, this floodlighting. The old demand and fulfillment hold good today: "Let there be light: and there was light."

Intelligently directed empiricism is the foe of stagnation, and the world's students are uniting in their search for permanent facts. For this research the chemist with his phials before him is brother to the astronomer, pondering the lore of the stars. Yet beyond the atmosphere of material belief lie treasures discoverable only by intrepid explorers in the sphere of Spirit. Such an explorer was Mary Baker Eddy. She grasped the spiritual laws underlying the healing works of primitive Christianity, and presented them to the world in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Since its publication over fifty years ago, the world's thinking has been showing an upward trend, a more expansive range of research, traceable to the infiltering of spiritual light. Men are beginning to apprehend the reality of substance as opposed to the evanescence of matter.

In the streets of a big city an observer, pondering the tramp of myriad feet, asked its meaning, and the answer came, "It is humanity's march to God." True, there is a kaleidoscopic commotion in national and international affairs. The struggle for the establishment of righteous governments and of universal peace arouses divergent opinions, heated discussions and dissensions, latent fears. Mistaken conservatism still lingers in the old mental ruts. But there is a persistent and broad attempt to achieve world unity through common consent, and the power behind this attempt is step by step bringing to light the practical method of execution. This is no time for pessimism, but rather for a nurturing of the bud of promise that it may unfold the flower of peace for all mankind. Promoters of progress scan the signs of these times with more than superficial attention. Discarding prejudice and pessimism, they note the gains, not only the losses, in accord with the ancient seer who said, "I saw that wisdom excelleth folly, as far as light excelleth darkness."

Individuals entering an unfamiliar room are apt to walk over to the window and look out beyond the four walls. This attraction of solar light symbolizes the resistless spiritual attraction which draws the world, mostly unbeknown to itself. The advancing human thought is piercing through the long endured mental obscurity, apprehending finer ideas, and framing them into constructive action for the world's betterment—is being impelled by spiritual light to push on to the transparency of infinite spiritual intelligence, the kingdom of heaven on earth.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 178): "The Science of Christianity is not generally understood, but it hastens hourly to this end. This Science is the essence of religion, distilled in the laboratory of infinite Love and prepared for all peoples." And this Science, beneficent beyond human computation and within human reach, is floodlighting human consciousness.

In Wattle Blossom Time

THE journey across, or practically across, Australia had occupied twenty-four days, not bad going for a small car which had already travelled so far.

After a rest of a day or two in Brisbane, we left for Sydney. At Brunswick Heads, in the Northern River district of New South Wales, we were crossing a river towards dusk on a punt whose ferryman recalled having met us a year or two earlier travelling north in Emily I. . . .

The sun was setting, and the river we were crossing was blood red, flowing gently out to a lagoon of brilliant gold. On the reef between two small black islands, great seas were crashing and sending gleaming spray into the air. Around us were now darkening mountains clothed with beautiful trees; and because it was now wattle blossom time, and the day not yet dead, there were splashes of gold at the fringe of the forest.

I said to the ferryman, "We've been right round the world since we saw you last, and in all the world I have seen nothing more beautiful than Brunswick Heads."

"I'm surprised," said he, "to hear a New Zealander say that."

"I stick to it," I said; "we have glorious scenery in New Zealand, much of it, perhaps, more grand than this; but there is nothing quite like this in New Zealand."

"I'm inclined to agree with you," said he; "although (not a compliment to New Zealand that "although!") I'm a New Zealander myself."

As a matter of fact, apart from its radiant beauty, the great attraction of Brunswick Heads lies in its almost perfect climate; it is never wet, and it is never too dry, and it is never the least bit cold, and never overpoweringly warm. . . .

We crossed to Auckland in the s. s. Maunganui; but until Emily had been driven from the dock to a garage less than a mile distant, she could not say that she had encircled the globe.

Imagine, therefore, our emotion when Dick and I sat in our little car to drive that last mile; but imagine what we felt when a few yards from the dock gates the Auckland traffic cop stopped us, refusing to let us proceed—for not having New Zealand number-plates!

"And," said he, "if you say much more, I'll have you up for not having New Zealand driving licenses!"—HECTOR MACQUARRIE, in "Round the World in a Baby Austin." (London: Hodder & Stoughton.)

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and
HEALTH
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Move Moderately Higher in Quiet New York Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Slightly Higher Price Range In Quiet Dealings

Stock Market Holds Its Own With Some Gains Here and There

By Forrest Price

And still they hesitate.

And yet traders found the stock market favored the buying side, as prices tilted slightly upward.

But it was a slow affair at that.

Total sales aggregated 550,000 shares.

The farm machinery shares have stood out as relatively firm spots for some time past due to an accumulative demand for agricultural machinery and increased buying power of the farmer.

Today Case, International Agricultural, International Harvester and shares of allied companies were up a point or so.

Colorado Fuel preferred, Otis Steel preferred, Jones & Laughlin, Union Pacific, and Manhattan Elevated were among those to show gains, but none made an advance of much more than 2 points.

Howe Sound, Delaware & Hudson, Virginia Carolina Chemical, Evans Products, U. S. Rubber first preferred, Homestake Mining, Radio B, Great Northern preferred, Republic Iron & Steel and U. S. Smelting edged upward a point or more each.

On the down side were Commercial Credit first preferred, United Fruit, Wrigley, and Midland Steel preferred.

Bonds are still hibernating. U. S. Governments generally were for sale at slightly lower figures. Trading in them was very light, however. Although corporate issues were mostly higher, price changes were small, and as usual business was restricted.

Among the commodities cotton prices moved narrowly. Grain was in good demand, corn leading to a higher price level.

What will happen to the stock market when the Supreme Court renders its gold clause decision?

That's what is perplexing traders. That's why they hesitate to re-enter the market. And that accounts for the small trading volume.

If the decision is against the Government a variety of things could happen to the market. And it is anticipated that they would not all be favorable. If the Government is sustained it is expected a good market would result.

However, there is quite a variety of opinions as to what the results may be. There are some conjectures that the Government already has prepared a curative legislative program which would be put into immediate effect should the gold clause abrogation be declared unconstitutional.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The stock market found a few more friends today and prices, generally, showed a disposition to firm moderately.

While there was no rush to buy leading equities, the feeling in the board rooms seemed to be a bit more bullish than in recent sessions. Aircraft and steel issues met support and even the lately depressed rails acted as though they were groping for higher levels.

Stocks Tilt Upward

Shares up fractionally to around a point included United States Steel preferred and common, Bethlehem, Republic Steel preferred, American Rolling Mill, United Aircraft, Douglas Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, Chrysler, General Motors, Johns-Manville, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Evans Products, International Harvester, Case, United States Smelting, Howe Sound, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas and Western Union.

In some quarters the opinion was expressed that there has been so much preparing for a gold decision adverse to the Government that such an eventuality may have already been discounted so far as most industrial equities are concerened.

At the same time the majority of traders apparently were unable to visualize the results if the High Court decides against the Administration. A few brokers voiced the belief that, if the gold clause is upheld, the stock exchange would be closed pending steps expected to be taken immediately by the Government for the maintenance of its monetary program.

Bond Sales Small

The bond market remained within its shell during the early trading today. Transfers were small in all groups with values showing little change except in the federals which again drooped under relatively light selling orders.

Federal Farm Mortgage 3s and Home Loan 2¾s and 3s could boast of little support except on a scale down, and the three were off 7-32 to 9-32 of a point. Treasury 3⅜s slid off 7-32 to 108.16, and losses of 6-32 established the 3s of 1946-48 at 102, and new 3⅛s at 103; Treasury 4¼s were 2-32 higher at 114.26.

Gains were more numerous than losses in the corporate list, but there were no important variations either way. There was modest improvement in Armour & Co. 4½s at 103, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 53½s, Erie 5s at 69, Nickel Plate 4½s at 62, Southern Pacific 4½s at 66 and Union Pacific 4s at 101¼.

Some loans of Alleghany Corp., American Smelting, New York Central, Kansas Gas & Electric and Pacific Gas were transferred a little under the previous finals.

The foreign section drew little interest, and early quotations showed unimportant changes. British 5½s were down ⅜, while some German, Japanese and Polish issues were that much improved.

Cotton Market Hesitant

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The disposition to await further developments in Washington was reflected by a comparatively quiet market for cotton today. Slight opening declines in response to disappointing Liverpool cables found sufficient trade buying and covering to steady the market and fluctuations were narrow. May contracts worked up from 12.41 to 12.45 and were ruling around 12.43 during the middle of the afternoon, or about net unchanged to 2 points higher.

Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange, 2:50 P. M.

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.31	Last Jan.30
7¼	6¼	.40	Adams Express	900	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
89	94¾	5	Adams Exp pf	10	88¾	88¾	88¾	..
9¼	8	..	Addressograph	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
7¼	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7¾	7¾	7½	7¼
115¾	109½	3	Air Reduction	500	111	111	111	111
1⅞	1½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
20¼	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	3400	17⅞	17½	17½	17
1¾	1½	..	Alleghany Corp h	800	1½	1½	1½	1½
141	132¾	6	Allied Chem	300	136	135½	136	135¾
125	123¾	7	Allied Chem pf	400	124¾	124½	124¾	124¼
173⅛	151¼	..	Allis Chalmers	3300	163¼	161½	163¼	161½
3⅝	3¼	..	Amal Leather	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
53½	48½	2	Amerada	1000	56½	54	56½	..
17	13½	..	Am Bank Note	600	16¼	16	16¼	..
50½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	48½	48½	48½	..
8¼	6⅞	..	Am Crystal Sug	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	6½
67	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	10	64½	64½	64½	63½
117⅞	110	.45	Am Can	1200	113	112½	113	112¼
45⅜	37½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	40	39½	40	39¼
33¼	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	28½	28	28	27¾
5¼	4	..	Am & For Pow	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
20¼	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	17¾
25⅝	21	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	21½	21	21½	21¼
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
37½	28⅞	6	Am Ice pf	100	36	36	36	35¼
¾	½	..	Am La France (h)	200	½	½	½	½
20¾	16½	..	Am Locomotive	400	17¾	17	17	16½
56	50	..	Am Loco pf	300	50	50	50	..
3¾	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1800	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
12½	10½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	11	11	11	10⅝
14⅝	12¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	13⅜	13	13	12⅝
16⅛	13¾	..	Am Radiator	3100	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
138	135	7	Am Radiator pf	10	135½	135½	135½	..
24	20¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	2300	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	20⅞
40⅛	34⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2900	35¼	34⅜	34⅝	34½
125⅛	122¾	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	122½	122½	122½	122⅜
112	109	3†	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	109½	109½	109½	110
18¼	14½	..	Am Steel Fdries	2300	17¼	17	17¼	17
92	89	2	Am Steel F pf	10	88¼	88¼	88¼	..
42	38⅛	2†	Am Stores	700	37½	37½	37½	38
67½	62	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	61	61	61	62
130	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	129¼	129¼	129½	129⅝
106⅜	103	9	Am Tel & Tel	1400	105¼	104⅜	104⅝	104¼
19⅜	13¼	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	50	16⅜	16½	16½	..
14⅞	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2900	13⅜	13	13	13
60	57½	6	Am Wat 1 pf	200	57½	57½	57½	..
9¼	7½	..	Am Woolen	800	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
45⅛	38½	..	Am Woolen pf	200	40¼	39⅜	40¼	39
12⅜	10¼	..	Anaconda Cop	3200	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅛
17⅜	15⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	100	16	16	16	15⅞
107½	103	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	107	107	107	107¼
39⅛	36	1	Archer Daniels	100	37½	37⅛	37½	..
102	99⅞	7	Armour el pf	100	102	102	102	101½
6½	5⅛	..	Armour Ill	2200	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5½
70⅜	64½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	67¾	67½	67¾	67½
6⅜	4⅜	..	Arnold Constable	400	5	4¾	5	..
13⅜	11½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
58⅝	44⅞	2e	Atchison T&SF	3400	46¼	45	45½	45⅛
86½	82	2	Atchison pf	400	82	81⅜	81⅝	82⅛
37⅛	28½	..	Atl Coast Line	1200	30	29½	29¾	29⅝
7	5¼	..	Atl Gulf & W I	10	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
25⅝	23¾	1	Atl Refining	900	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛
43	37½	2	Atlas Powder	400	38½	38¼	38½	38
103	100⅝	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	109	109	109	109
29¾	22¾	.5	Auburn Auto	400	23¾	23½	23¾	23⅛
63	50	.5	Austin Nichol A	10	51	51	51	50½
5⅝	4½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1800	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.31	Last Jan.30
11½	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3600	11 3-32	11 3-32	11 3-32	11 3-32
34¾	32¾	1.80	*Gen Foods	1800	34	33⅝	34	34¼
41	38	3.30e	Gen Ital Edison	300	41	41	41	..
62½	60	3	Gen Mills	400	60½	60	60¼	60½
34¼	30½	1	Gen Motors	13800	31½	30¾	31	30⅝
113	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	112½	111½	112½	112¼
3⅛	3⅛	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
22⅜	18¾	.60†	Gen Print Ink	90	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	..
97	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	96¼	96½	96½	96½
2⅜	1⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
91	80	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	40	91	91	91	91
1¾	1¼	..	Gen Realty	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
19⅜	16⅜	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	18	18	18	17⅝
20¼	16¾	..	GenRefractories	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
19⅜	16⅛	..	Gen Refract et	700	17¼	17	17½	17
15½	13¼	1	Gillette Saf Raz	700	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
75⅞	70⅝	5	Gillette S R pf	100	74	74	..	..
3⅝	3	..	Gimbel Bros	200	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3¼
27¼	23⅜	.15	Glidden	600	24⅜	24½	24⅝	24½
107⅜	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	10	107	107	107	..
4⅝	3⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
18	15⅞	1.20	Gold Dust	1200	16¼	16	16⅛	16
11⅞	9⅝	..	Goodrich	900	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
26⅞	21½	..	Goodyear	1800	22⅞	22	22⅝	22
92	84¾	4	Goodyear 1pf	400	88	87	88	..
3¼	2⅛	..	Graham Paige	1100	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
7¼	6¾	..	Granby	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
5	3⅝	..	Grand Union	300	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜
35⅛	30½	1	Grant (WT)	100	30½	30½	30½	31
17⅜	13¼	..	Great Nor pf	3200	14½	14⅛	13⅝	13½
12⅝	10¼	.80	Great Nor Ore	1900	11¼	11	11¼	11
29¾	28⅝	2.40	Great West Sug	300	27⅞	27½	27½	27½
65	64½	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	50	65	64½	64½	..

—H—

6¼	5	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1800	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
19½	16⅞	1	Harbison Walker	600	18¼	18½	18¾	18⅝
7	5¾	..	Hat Corp of Am	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	..
3⅞	3⅛	..	Hayes Body	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅛
77⅜	73⅜	3†	Hercules Powder	100	76	76	76	..
107	104	4†	Hershey Choc pf	100	104½	104½	104½	104½
351¼	340	..	Homestake Min	100	346	346	346	345
36⅜	31	2m	Houdaille Her A	300	33½	33	33¼	33
8¾	7¼	..	Houdaille Her B	2400	8¼	8	8¼	7⅞
17¾	14¼	..	Houston Oil	100	15	15	15	14½
3¾	2¾	..	Houston Oil new	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
52½	43	.3	Howe Sound	600	45¾	45	45¼	44⅝
5½	4¼	..	Hudson & Man	100	4½	4½	4½	..
12¾	9⅜	..	Hudson Motor	1800	10	9¾	10	9¾
3⅞	2¾	..	Hupp Motors	500	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾

—I—

17¼	13⅛	..	Ill Central	900	13⅞	13½	13¾	13⅜
23¾	20	..	Ill Central pf	100	19½	19½	19½	..
33	30¼	1.68	Indus Rayon	1900	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	31¾
55¼	50⅞	1	Inland Steel	400	52¾	52⅝	52¾	51½
18⅝	12¾	..	Interboro R T (h)	1300	14½	13⅞	14	13⅞
42⅜	33½	..	Int Agr ppf	200	40	40	40	39
4¾	3¼	.20	Int Cement	400	3¾	3½	3½	..
33	27½	.25e	Int Cement	500	28¼	28	28¼	28¼
43⅞	37¼	.60	Int Harvester	3600	41⅜	40½	41	40
3¾	2¼	..	Int Hydroelec	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
24⅜	22¼	.60	Int Nickel	4800	23¼	22⅞	23¼	22⅞
12	9⅝	..	Int P&P pf	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
23¾	21½	1	Int Print Ink	200	22⅝	21½	22⅝	22
99⅞	99¾	6	Int Pr Ink pf	30	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	..
18½	15¾	..	Int Rys C A pf	170	18	17⅞	18	17
31½	29	1½	Int Salt	200	30⅝	30½	30½	..
75¾	70	4	Int Silver pf	100	70	70	70	..
9⅞	8⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	4200	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
12¾	10½	..	Interstate Dept S	300	10⅜	10½	10½	..

—J—

57⅞	48¾	..	Johns Manville	1300	50½	49⅞	50¼	49
125	122	7	Johns Man pf	10	122	122	122	..
73	56½	..	Jones & L'lin pf	40	64¾	63¼	64¾	63

—K—

8½	8	.40	Kaufmann D St	100	8	8	8	8¼
16¾	15¾	.80	*Kayser (J) & Co	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
2⅜	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	800	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
18¼	16⅛	.50	Kelvinator Corp	1200	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16⅛
95	60¾	.65	Kendall Co pf	10	95	95	95	..
18⅜	16⅛	.60	Kennecott Cop	3800	16¾	16¼	16¾	16⅛
168½	145	.5	Kresge	800	20½	20½	20½	20½
7⅝	6⅜	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	100	7	7	7	7
50½	46¼	1	Nat Steel	300	48½	48	48½	47¾
14⅜	12	..	Nat Supply	100	12	12	12	..
44¼	41	..	Nat Supply pf	20	43½	43	43	42
48½	43½	1	Newberry Co	100	47	47	47	46½
8	6½	..	Newport Indus	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
28¼	25	..	NY Air Brake	400	25	24¾	24¾	..
21¾	16¾	..	NY Central	4900	18⅛	17⅜	17¾	17¼
13	9¼	..	NY Chi & StL	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
⅝	⅜	..	NY Investors (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	½
8½	6⅜	..	NY NH & H	1200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
14⅜	10½	..	NY NH & H pf	900	11⅛	10¾	11	10¾
1	1	..	NY Rys pf	100	1	1	1	1
18⅛	12	.40	NY Shipbldg	400	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12
87	80	7	NY Shipbldg pf	20	81½	81½	81½	..
35⅞	30¾	2e	Noranda M	300	32½	32⅝	32⅞	32¾
13½	12⅛	1	North American	9800	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅞
40⅝	39½	3	North Amer pf	200	40¼	39⅞	39	40¼
4	3¼	..	No Am Aviation	4200	3⅝	3½	3¼	3¼
66½	57	6	No Am Edison pf	800	65¼	64¾	64¾	..
21⅞	16⅜	..	Northern Pacific	2000	18⅛	17¼	17¾	17½

—O—

10⅞	9⅝	.45e	Ohio Oil	200	10	10	10	10
26⅜	20	..	Oliver F F ppf	400	22½	21¼	21½	21½
4½	4⅛	..	Omnibus	100	4⅜	42	4⅜	4⅜
15⅜	13⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	100	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅜
108	106	6	Otis Elev pf	40	107½	107¼	107½	..
7¼	5	..	Otis Steel	300	6¾	6⅜	6½	6¼
46	22¾	..	Otis Steel pf	600	39⅝	38¼	39¾	37⅝
87½	83⅞	4	Owens Ill Glass	200	87	87	87	86⅞

—P—

14⅜	13⅜	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	300	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14⅛
72¼	70	.6	Pacific Tel&Tel	60	72¼	72¼	72¼	72
8½	7	.40e	Pac W Oil Corp	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
5⅞	4⅜	..	Packard Motor	4300	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
4¼	3⅛	..	Param P ctfs (h)	1300	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
3¾	2⅞	..	Park Utah	100	3	3	3	2⅞
1½	1¼	..	Pathe Exchange	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11½	10¼	..	Patino Mines	600	11	10¾	11	10½
1⅜	1¼	..	Peerless Motor	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25½	18½	..	Penn Dixie C pf	300	23½	23	23	..
74	68½	1.20	Penney (JC)	2100	68¾	68¼	68¾	68½
109	109	6	Pennsylvania RR	4200	22	21½	21¾	21½
25⅜	21¼	1	Pennsylvania RR	4200	22	21½	21¾	21½
23⅞	20⅛	..	Peoples Gas Lt&C	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
19	17	1	Pet Milk	300	19	18½	19	..
9¾	8¼	.50e	Petroleum	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
16¼	13⅜	.75e	Phelps Dodge	400	14½	14¼	14½	13⅞
28¼	26	3	Phila Co 6%	100	28½	28½	28½	..
4⅞	3⅜	..	Phila & Reading	100	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
16	14¼	1	*Phillips Pet	2700	15¼	15	15½	15½
1⅞	¾	..	Pierce-Arrow (h)	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
⅝	⅜	..	Pierce Oil	50	½	½	½	..
76½	75	4½e	Pirelli Co Italy	100	76	76	76	..
32	30	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
9	6¼	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	300	7¼	7	7¼	7
8¾	7⅜	.75‡	Plymouth Oil	100	8	8	8	7⅞
11⅛	9¼	..	Poor & Co B	100	9½	9½	9½	9¼
18⅜	13⅜	..	Postal Tel pf	800	14¾	14¼	14¾	14½
3¼	2	..	Pressed Stl C (h)	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
45⅞	42¾	1.50	Procter & Gam	4200	45⅞	45½	45½	45¼
117	115	5	Procter & G pf	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
27¼	24¼	2.80	Public Service	300	26½	26¼	26¼	26
102	99	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	300	101	101	101	..
52⅜	46¼	3	Pullman	100	48½	48½	48½	48½
7¾	6⅝	..	Pure Oil	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10⅞	8¼	1	Purity Bakeries	400	9	9	9	9

—R—

5⅜	4¾	..	Radio Corp Amer	5000	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
62½	53⅞	3½	Radio pf A	700	60¾	60	60½	60
44½	38½	..	Radio pf B	6200	43¼	42½	42½	42
2⅜	1⅞	..	Radio-K-O (h)	1700	2¼	2	2	2
8⅝	8¼	..	Rath Securities	40	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
6½	5½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	200	5½	5½	5½	..
11¼	8⅝	..	Remington Rand	700	9¼	9	9¼	9
78	71¾	..	RemRand 1pf	400	75	75	75	78
3⅝	2½	..	Reo Motors	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15½	13¼	..	Republic I & S	1400	14¾	14	14⅜	13⅝
49⅛	40⅜	..	Repub I&S pf	1700	47¼	46½	47¼	46¼
48	42⅝	..	Repub I&S pf ctfs	400	47	46½	47	..
8	6	..	Revere Cop&Br	100	6	6	6	6
14	14	..	Revere C&B A	100	14	14	14	..
58½	56	..	Revere COB pf	10	63½	63½	63½	..
24½	21½	1	Reynolds Metal	100	23	23	23	..
32⅝	29¾	1.35e	Royal Dutch	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½

—S—

46	39½	3	Safeway Stores	700	41	40½	41	40
116	108	6	Safeway S 6%	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	110
113¾	110	7	Safeway S 7%	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
17⅝	15	.40	St Joseph Lead	700	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½
2	1⅜	..	StL & SF (h)	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
14	12	..	StL Sou'western	30	12	12	12	12
6⅜	6	..	Savage Arms	100	6½	6½	6½	..
36⅛	21	.60†	Seaboard Oil	400	23¼	23	23¼	23
40½	33	..	Sears Roebuck	8100	34½	33¼	33½	33¼
49¼	45⅛	2m	Sec Nav Inv pf	100	47¼	47	47¼	..
9	7¾	..	Servel Inc	4000	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
14½	9¾	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	500	12½	12¼	12¼	12
9½	7⅝	.25	Shattuck (FG)	500	8¼	8	8	8
24½	20⅜	.75e	Shell Trans & Tr	150	24½	24½	24½	23½
7⅞	6⅜	..	Shell Union Oil	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
78⅜	68¾	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	74	74	74	..
11	8½	.40	Silver K Coal n	400	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
10½	9	..	Simmons	400	9¼	9	9⅛	9
18⅜	15⅜	1	Simms Petroleum	700	16	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
7	6½	..	Skelly Oil	400	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7½
63½	60	½	Skelly Oil pf	100	61	61	61	..
21¼	17½	..	Sloss Sheffield	10	17½	17½	17½	..
34¾	30	..	Sloss Shef pf	10	30	30	30	..
19⅞	17⅜	..	Snider Packing	200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18¼
14¾	13⅝	.60	Socony Vacuum	4100	14¼	14	14¼	13⅞
12¾	11⅝	1.50	So Calif Edison	800	12¼	12	12⅛	11⅞
10⅛	15	..	Southern Pacific	3700	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	15¼
23½	20	2	So P Rico Sugar	400	20¼	20½	20¼	20½
16½	12	..	Southern Ry	1700	12⅞	12½	12¾	12⅝
20⅜	15½	..	Southern Ry pf	100	16⅛	16½	16⅛	15⅞
5⅜	4½	..	Cparks Withing	600	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
9⅜	8¼	.25	Sperry Corp	2100	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
11¾	9¾	..	Spicer Mfg	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
79½	72¼	..	Spieg May Stern	900	74½	73½	73½	73⅜
19⅛	17½	1	Stand Brands	3000	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17¾
4¾	3¾	..	Stand Gas & El	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
8¾	4¾	..	Stand G&E pf	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
16	11¼	2.10	Stand G&E 7%	100	12	12	12	12
1¼	1⅛	..	Stand Investing	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
113	111	.8	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	113
32⅝	29¾	..

Commerce and Finance

Workers in Steel Industry Fare Better During December

Business and Industry

Social Security Rests on Ability To Pay, Says Bank

Boston Institution Finds Federal Program Has Merit 'in Principle'

In its monthly New England letter the First National Bank of Boston offers an interesting discussion of the Administration's security program. It says in part:

"The social security program now being developed in Washington has merit in principle. It can, however, become effective, and of value to its beneficiaries, only if it is kept within the economic capacity of the country to pay for it.

"For that reason it is timely to analyze the national income since of course it is from this source that the cost of any social insurance plan must be met.

"The Federal Government has no power to create income. It obtains its funds from taxation or the sale of government securities. Taxes come out of national income, and government securities must eventually be likewise met.

"A valuable study on national income has been prepared by the United States Department of Commerce in response to a Senate resolution. The report covering the period of 1929-32 was published last year, and the figures for 1933 were released by the department on Jan. 14 of this year.

Income and Outgo

"The following figures show in graphic form the income produced and the income paid out for each of these five years, according to the department's figures:

	Produced	Paid Out
1929	$83,000,000,000	$82,300,000,000
1930	70,300,000,000	75,800,000,000
1931	54,600,000,000	63,300,000,000
1932	39,300,000,000	49,700,000,000
1933	41,300,000,000	46,800,000,000

"The cumulative deficits, i e., the payments in excess of income produced, have reached the staggering total of about $30,000,000,000 during this period.

"This means that during these years the assets in American enterprise have been depleted to the extent of $30,000,000,000 because that much more has been distributed than has been produced in this period.

Production Values

"The national income is the aggregate value of goods and services resulting from production. Income paid out represents the amount distributed in the form of wages, salaries, interest, dividends, depreciation and the like.

"If we should eliminate all the dividends paid during this period—that is, assume that the stockholders received no return whatever for their investment—it would still appear that American enterprise had distributed in wages, salaries, interest and the like nearly $10,000,000,000 in excess of the income produced.

"To take on division of national income, for illustration—that of manufacturing—from the figures for 1932, the latest year for which this detail is available the total income produced by all the manufacturing concerns in the country was $5,872,767,000.

"But in that year these concerns paid out $8,573,420,000 of which nearly $7,000,000,000 was in wages and salaries. For that year manufacturing concerns of the country depleted their assets by $2,500,653,000 to make these distributions. It is upon these very concerns that specific additional burdens are proposed in connection with the social insurance plans."

Corn-Hog Farmers Get $182,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The AAA announced today that more than 1,500,000 producers of corn and hogs in 36 states received to date an average of $90 each for crop reductions they made last year.

More than $182,000,000 in benefit payments, the agency's publicity bureau said, had been distributed to 1,531,943 farmers up to yesterday. Approximately $136,197,000 of this was in first installment payments and $46,144,000 in second installment checks.

Payment of the entire second installment, expected to total $92,000,000, is being made at the rate of about $3,000,000 per day and officials estimated that it would be completed early in February.

Following approval of the contracts in Washington first 1935 payment checks will begin going out, probably by May 15. Producers will receive approximately $75,000,000 in the first payment and the same amount, less local administrative expenses, about January 1, 1936.

Second installment payments by states on the 1934 contract included: Alabama $35,108; Arkansas $140,074; Delaware $4810; Florida $17,410; Kentucky $232,031; Maryland $45,505; Massachusetts $4761; New York $1381; North Carolina $383; Tennessee $168,918; Texas $363,875; Virginia $200,214.

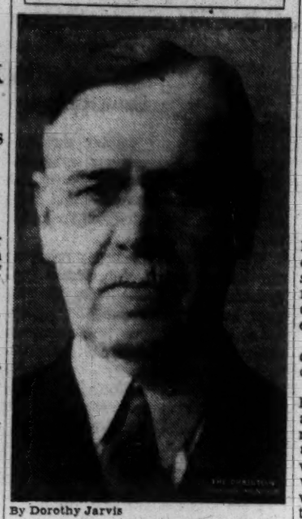
Philippine Raw Sugar Quota to U. S. Is Filled

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — The Philippine raw sugar allotment of 9996 short tons which may enter the United States for the calendar year 1935 for direct consumption without further processing, has already been filled, the Sugar Section of the AAA announced recently.

As a result of this, no more raw sugar may enter the United States from the Philippine Islands for direct consumption in 1935, but raw sugar for further processing may enter within the limits of the total quota for the islands.

The total Philippine sugar quota for 1935 is 918,352 short tons, raw value, and the total quota of direct consumption sugar is 79,661 short tons, raw value. Shipments of refined sugar to fill the remainder of the direct-consumption quota, 69,665 short tons, raw value, will be certified by the sugar section until the quota is filled, it was announced.

Hits "Buy American"



By Dorothy Jarvis

R. Lincoln O'Brien
Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission

Nation's Realtors See Prosperous Era on the Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 31—A more prosperous and stable future for real estate was predicted, and a program of constructive activity toward this end was planned by leading realtors of the country this week at the midwinter meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in Houston.

Three days of business sessions were given over to discussions of the Federal Housing Act, tax limitation, protection of private business from possible government encroachment and suggestions for improvement in all phases of the real estate world.

Important among the resolutions adopted by the convention body was that asking for an appropriation by Congress of sufficient funds to care for all eligible applications which were on hand when the Home Owners Loan Corporation suspended activities last November.

J. Howard Ardrey, deputy administrator of the Federal Housing Administration, in his address to the convention explained in detail titles two and three of the act.

"'Many a seemingly radical law loses its radicalism when conservatively administered," said Mr. Ardrey. "You realtors should not fear the Federal Housing Act for it will serve your business well. However, it is a piece of legislation that must have the co-operation of private capital; therefore we want to administer the act so that it will appeal to those with money to lend. It proposes to foster the improvement of existing real property, and to make urban residential property easier to buy and safer to finance."

"Under title three we have a plan for the establishment of mutual mortgage insurance—in effect a mortgage banking act—comparable to the federal banking system. If this succeeds—and I predict it will—the result will be renewed and permanently stable activity in your industry, and a contribution to the social and economic welfare of the country."

Walter S. Schmidt of Cincinnati, Ohio, was inaugurated president of the national association. Delegates adopted amendments to their constitution admitting property owners to membership, under separate classification and dividing the United States and Canada into not more than nine regions.

In the future annual regional conventions will replace the annual midwinter meetings. The 1935 convention will be held in Atlantic City the last week in October.

Am. Gas & Power Reorganization Plan

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Details of the reorganization plan of the American Gas & Power Company, filed in court Monday along with a petition placing the company under the Federal Court at Wilmington, Del., under provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, are announced by F. W. Seymour, president.

The plan provides that the principal amount of debenture debt remains unchanged, but interest on the 5 per cent debentures will be reduced to 3 per cent and on the 6 per cent debentures to 3.6 per cent. The remaining interest is placed on a cumulative income basis. Maturity of both issues of debentures is extended to August, 1953.

Holders of the debentures will receive for each $1000 bond five shares of common stock of the company. A sinking fund to retire these bonds to the extent of 33 1-3 per cent of surplus net earnings also is provided.

The present first preferred, preferehce and common stocks are to be canceled. First preferred holders will receive two shares of new common stock for each share now held, and a warrant to subscribe to one more share of common at $5. Preference holders will receive for each share now held 19-40ths of a share of new common.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Show Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended January 26, totalled 2,272,329 bushels, as compared with 1,817,608 bushels in the previous week and 3,287,000 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 93,025,309 bushels, as compared with 123,433,237 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Tariff Executive Says Buy-at-Home Movement Is Bunk

R. L. O'Brien Sees No Virtue in Refusing to Buy Foreign Goods

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Boston, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, termed the "buy American" movement a "lot of bunk which if carried to extremes" would cut the economic throat of the nation.

He made his assertions in an address before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"We are building up a 'buy at home' sentiment that people are almost beginning to think it is a moral virtue to refuse anything made abroad," he said. "Sooner or later we will reach the stage of hysteria that we will probably find every little village trying to set up local trade tariffs against 'ts neighbors.

"The biggest bunk today in our economic picture is the rule which makes it compulsory for American governmental agencies to limit their purchases on supplies and materials for public improvements to products made in this country.

"It is safe to say that if asked, 90 per cent of our people want a higher tariff on some particular commodity. As a consequence, all of our export outlets are being stalled and checkmated.

"If a foreign country tries to sell us, we charge that it is dumping its products; if we dispose of American merchandise abroad we virtuously insist that we are selling, not dumping, and that we are entitled to our share of the business."

Latin-American Nations Plan Diversification of Production

Report of New Activity of Brazilian Cotton Growers Comes at Time of Negotiations of Debts to U. S. Investors—Chaco Keeps in the News

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

With the arrival, a few days ago, of a Brazilian financial commission to discuss terms for the payment of Brazil's debts to United States investors, news appeared simultaneously of the increasing drive Brazilian cotton growers are making to wedge their way into foreign markets.

This news and the interest, centered upon the Brazilian commission gave to Latin America a prominent place in the events of the day, and, when coupled with other Latin-American dispatches coming north, emphasized the increasing importance of inter-American relationship.

Explaining Situation

Today the Brazilian commission is in Washington endeavoring to explain the Brazilian Government's difficulty in keeping up the annual payments arranged last year by J. Reuben Clark, former American Ambassador to Mexico, and Señor Oswaldo Aranha, former Brazilian Minister of Finance and now Ambassador to the United States. It is understood that the commission will remain in Washington a few days and then return to Brazil by the way of New York.

Nonpayments of foreign debts to the United States occasion no particular surprise in Washington, although Brazil's sudden desire to join the defaulting class came as a rather unpleasant jolt, since that country has had a favorable trade balance with the north and has been anxious to continue its coffee exports on the free list. The situation, however, which caused the most surprise and is causing not a little anxiety here in the States is the Brazilian cotton question.

São Paulo papers have taken the trouble to declare that cotton will not be one of the major Brazilian industries. But despite this denial recent information gathered in the United States reports that scarcely a ship leaves the northern ports for Brazil without carrying a number cotton gins. Brazilian cotton growers are cognizant of the bestirring of Mexican, Egyptian, and other cotton growers now taking advantage of Washington's holding down the cotton production in this country.

Choice of Markets

Recently the warning was sounded that the Brazilian Government might find that cotton markets were less easy to obtain and then held as compared with the markets absorbing Brazilian coffee. Brazil has been cautioned to think twice before neglecting coffee exports for cotton, since Central America would be glad to increase its coffee shipments to the United States—at present Brazil's best customer. The cotton idea may be merely a whim, but it is in the news and holds interesting speculations.

Consideration of other crops is not original with Brazil. Cuba, of late, has become imbued with the possibilities discovered in the cultivation of silk. It even figures on competing with Japan and China and believes it could find a $60,000,000 yearly market in the United States. Certain Cuban interests declare seven crops could be raised annually. That is a large figure and one may be permitted to read it conservatively. Still, with the suggestion goes the satisfying thought that Cuba is thinking in terms other than fields of sugar cane. Cuba's greatest economic necessity is a diversification of products.

The League and Chaco

Crops and debts were not the only interesting bits of news out of Latin America. From far away Bolivia, with its capital perched near the top of the Andes Mountains, comes the caustic information that Paraguay's real objective in the Gran Chaco war is the conquest of the Bolivian oil fields. The charge may be significant since no plan thus far has been able to bring a cessation of the Paraguayan-Bolivian conflict. The League of Nations has failed most unhappily in its efforts.

In Argentina, about the time Bolivia declared Paraguay's purpose in the war, a verbal brick was thrown at the League. The august body was blamed for prescribing too short a time (one month) for the adjustment of a controversy lasting for more than five years. The League proposed that a conference be held in Buenos Aires to settle the final determination of the boundary lines between the two republics, and adjust all security and economic clauses involved.

The proposal may yet go through, but, according to well-informed individuals in Washington, considerably more than one month will be needed for deliberations. One idea now under consideration is that each American republic shall be represented by three members at the conference.

Juridical Adjustments

The juridical adjustment of American conflicts is becoming more and more favored, regardless of what the skeptics write and say. Economics and finances have to be considered, and, because this is true, efforts to build more understandable relationships increase month by month. In this connection an appeal made by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States is of more than passing value.

The chamber urges that Spanish and Portuguese history be taught in every high school throughout the state; that the Spanish and Portuguese language be added to their curricula, and that pupils ask for opportunities to travel among the Caribbean, Central and South American countries. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin-American relations, recently pointed out that some 1000 Latin-American students came North annually in search of knowledge, and that in 300 northern universities nearly 500 courses are offered covering a variety of Latin-American subjects.

Interesting Latin-American affairs are shaping themselves in Washington. Several Latin-American trade treaties are about to receive their final touches. Meanwhile, the Brazilian debt commission is busy at work and will probably be en route to Rio de Janeiro some time next week.

The World's Business

Last of the Nomads

LOOK at the maps with which the newspapers are illustrating the latest Japanese move across Asia, and you will see how strategic a position is occupied by Chahar. It abuts upon the southwest border of Manchoukuo. It rests upon the Great Wall, immemorial boundary line between China and the "outer barbarians." North is the desert stretch of Mongolia leading on to Urga, the Mongolian capital. Just north of Urga is the Siberian frontier. If Russia ever hopes to check the Japanese, she would have to move through Mongolia, along the road starting from Urga and passing through the Chahar area around the flank of Manchoukuo. Similarly, the road of Japanese expansion is through Chahar. This would take the Nipponese along a line paralleling the Siberian frontier with the bulk of Mongolia in between. The same line would make Japan loom even more menacingly over the Great Wall and China below.

In the geography books one reads of only one colossus in Asia. This is Russia. But in Russia you will hear the word used to describe China, which, in spite of its political weakness, has a force actually represented by numbers and bulk and potentially represented by organization. A third colossus has been introduced with the military rise of Japan. If one were to listen to the Mongolians, one would hear about all three; for in different ways all of them have impinged upon Mongolia, the greatest buffer state in Asia.

There are two Mongolias divided by a desert, the Gobi. The one to the north is called Outer Mongolia. It has an area as large as the United States east of the Mississippi. Outer Mongolia declared its independence of China when China deposed its Manchu Emperor in 1911. Then it became a battleground for Russian and Chinese. The advent of the Russian revolution introduced a new means of aggression. Call it "propaganda," "boring from within." It spread over Outer Mongolia and turned the state into a Soviet satellite. Commissar L. M. Karakhan once told the writer that this immense area could be ushered into the Soviet Union any time Moscow gave the word. But the U. S. S. R preferred to keep Outer Mongolia independent, and it is now a Republic, governed under a form of state socialism.

So much for Outer Mongolia. Skip the intervening desert and you come to what is called Inner Mongolia, of which Chahar is a part. Here is a territory about half the size of France. Of the Mongols living in this area, Chahars are unique. They were one of the few Mongol tribes to be subdued by the conquering Manchus who ascended the Chinese throne in 1644. The Manchus made them into a kind of personal bodyguard. They remained faithful and battle-loving legionnaires to the last. In 1900 they were the troops who offered such a fierce resistance to the international army during the Boxer Rebellion. In 1911 the Manchu dynasty fell, and the Chahars sank into decadence, "masterless" men. Most of them are now bandits.

And Chahar itself? Chinese soldiers under the Republic having failed to subdue Mongolia, Chinese farmers took a hand in the subjugation, though unconsciously. The great trek of Chinese over the Great Wall began under the Republic.

This is the kind of aggression Mongolia means when it thinks of China as a colossus. It is not the aggression of the sword, as is Japan's, or of an idea, as is Russia's; it is the imperialism of the plow. Mongols are the only nomads left in the world. A settled life horrifies them. So used are they to the saddle that they experience acute discomfort if they walk a hundred yards. With their herds, these "children of the wilderness" move from place to place, following the grass seasons. Their habitations are tents. They look upon the green surface of their grass plains as sacred ground, considering it a sin to tear them open with any kind of implement.

Thus, when the Chinese appeared with his plow, they fell back. Resistance would have been the way they would have met the Chinese entry in the days of Genghiz Khan. But the modern Mongol has lost the spirit which at one time made him a terror from Peking to Vienna. He is relatively docile, fatalistic. (Someday, however, the few millions who remain on this continent of a country may disturb the rival moves of the three encircling powers.) As soon as he saw that plow, he moved back, and is now very near the edge of the desert which separates him from his kinsman in Outer Mongolia. As the Mongols moved out, the Chinese settlers swept in. Back of them came the railroad, skirting the Great Wall, from which more and more cultivators plunged into the unknown grasslands, making them bring forth oats, wheat, rapeseed, barley, buckwheat, sesamum, and millet. Traders came, too. They bought cattle and ponies from the Mongols in return for the produce of the soil

For years this conflict between the cultivator and the herdsmen has been in progress. Like the Chinese trek into Manchuria, it has passed almost unnoticed. It would seem that human migrations require the sword before they can command contemporary attention. All eyes are on the Japanese. Chinese penetration has attracted attention only from students, who, fascinated by a spectacle which repeats the drama of first great transition of man, have reported their observations in learned books and periodicals. Yet the Chinese way is surer than the Japanese. And it is by no means slow. There is about it the progress of the tortoise of the fable. Roy Chapman Andrews, in his splendid tome, "The New Conquest of Central Asia," testifies to both the speed and the consolidation of Chinese settlement. He says:

> On the very outskirts of cultivation we saw a few Chahar Mongols, but as the fields increased, these disappeared, and none but Chinese remained. Just as the white men in America drove the Indians further west, so the Chinese are pushing the Mongols out of all the southern grasslands of Mongolia. The Mongols are essentially a pastoral people. By nature they are not agricultural, and centuries of tradition have made them nomads. They seem not to be able to change their life even as they see themselves driven out of their finest grazing lands by the steady encroachment of the Chinese farmers. On the Kalgan-Urga trail, the most distant cultivated locality in 1918 was 70 miles northwest of Kalgan; in 1930, it had been advanced to 115 miles. Soon all of the Inner Mongolian grasslands will have been occupied and the northward extension of cultivation brought to a halt at the edge of the desert.

There has been no slowing down since these lines were written. Indeed, the movement has grown so rapidly that Inner Mongolia as a separate area has been obliterated from the Chinese maps. The Chinese farmers have added an area half as big as France to China. Where their soldiers failed, the farmers won, and the entire area was split up in 1929 into four Chinese provinces. One was Chahar, now 70 per cent colonized; the others Jehol, Suiyuan, and Ninghsia.

But—Jehol has in turn been detached by the Japanese soldier. It was the first Inner Mongolian area to be incorporated in Manchoukuo. Is its neighbor, Chahar, to be the next? Maybe. But the mutations of sovereignty are of less importance in the long run than the permanent displacement of the nomad by the Chinese farmer.

H. B. E.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. To Develop New Findings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIBERTY, Texas, Jan. 31—Existence of a large deposit of sulphur having been indicated by tests, the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company is preparing to launch a development project on its holdings at Moss Bluff, near here.

The company has leased 2100 acres of land, having paid $100,000 in advance rentals, in the sulphur area. It has also renewed its lease of a landing pier and site for terminal facilities at Turtle Bayou, which is about four miles from the proposed mine.

Steel Pay Rolls And Employment Up in December

Aggregate Income of Workers Up 7 P. C. Above November Total

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 — The improvement in the steel industry is reflected in the increase in pay rolls and employment during December, it is shown in a report just released by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

December pay rolls totaled $35,362,732, an increase of 7 per cent above the total of $32,937,099, paid to employees in November, and compare with $34,323,694 in December, 1933.

The number of employees in December, 1934, was 386,345, as compared with 381,663 in the preceding month and 394,943 in December, 1933.

The report states that pay rolls of the steel industry during 1934 amounted to $457,842,517, and the industry maintained an average of 409,349 employees throughout the year.

The average number of hours worked per week by employees in December was 28.4, an increase over November's average work week of 27.6 hours. In December, 1933, employees worked an average of 29.9 hours per week.

Earnings of employees of the steel industry averaged 72.9 cents an hour in December, no change from the month before, but 11 per cent higher than the average rate in December, 1933, of 65.6 cents an hour.

Simultaneously, the institute issued a statement to the effect that steel mill employees in this country earn an average of 120 to 650 per cent an hour more than workers in foreign mills.

"American workers who are paid on an hourly, piecework or tonnage basis earned an average of 64.7 cents an hour in November, 1934, the latest month for which such information is available," the statement says.

"This average hourly rate compares with the unweighted average of 20.6 cents an hour paid to steel workers in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan and Sweden, according to latest available figures."

The lowest foreign average wage rate in 1933 was 8.6 cents an hour in India and the highest was in Sweden at 29 cents an hour.

George Peek Offers Program to Expand Foreign Commerce

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 31 (AP)—George N. Peek, special adviser to the President on international trade, has offered a five-point program for improving the nation's foreign commerce which stressed trading rather than outright buying and selling.

"The way to trade is to trade," Mr. Peek repeated in his address at the annual banquet of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

His five points:

1. Recognition that foreign trade is a definite and direct concern of governments.
2. Unification of the "50 or more" governmental agencies dealing with foreign trade under single direction to develop consistent and effective policies.
3. Complete records of commercial and financial relations with individual countries as a guide in making agreements.
4. A policy of selective exports and imports.
5. Government action to clear up foreign exchange problems.

"I think we need not wait upon general world recovery to accomplish our national recovery," Mr. Peek said. "I want to trade now, and not await the millennium when all currencies may be stabilized to a common standard and all trade barriers reduced to a common basis."

Mr. Peek strongly advised abandonment of the "unconditional most-favored-nation" policy."

Ford Motor Co. Places Big Orders for Lumber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 31—More than $50,000 worth of lumber for structural and crating purposes has been purchased recently from various lumber mills in the Pacific Northwest by the Ford Motor Company.

Nearly 100 carloads of piles, ranging from 75 to 90 feet in length, are now being moved to the Detroit headquarters of the Ford Company by rail. This cross-continent shipment will consist of 1500 individual pieces of piling and, upon its arrival, will be used in foundational work of the Ford $22,000,000 fabricating plant now under construction.

Among many other orders the Ford Motor Company has placed for Pacific Northwest forest products in a water movement of more than 2,000,000 feet of finished fir lumber, which will leave the latter part of January, routed for Chester Penna. This lumber is destined to become crating material for use in shipping Ford products to all parts of the world.

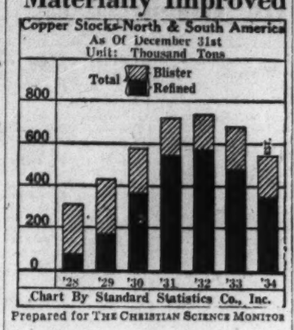
Decrease in Business Failures During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—A decline of 15 failures occurred in the total reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., this week. Insolvencies in the United States numbered 259, compared with 274 last week and 315 a year ago.

A drop of 10 defaults in the wholesale group accounted for the major part of the decrease. Manufacturing defaults were lowered by 5 and other commercial lines fell off 2. There was an advance of 2 in the retail class.

Position of Copper Materially Improved



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DESPITE the relatively unsatisfactory trend of both domestic consumption and exports, the statistical position of copper in the domestic market has been materially improved since 1932.

Stocks of blister and refined copper at the close of 1932 amounted to 747,000 tons, equivalent to a two years' supply on the basis of consumption for that year.

In order to correct this situation, domestic producers have held production to 20 per cent of total capacity during the last three years. As a consequence, total domestic stocks are now more than 25 per cent below those at the end of 1932, while refined stocks have been reduced about 40 per cent.

British Bank Head Predicts the Pound Will Fall Further

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 31—Rupert Beckett, chairman of the Westminster Bank, predicted that sterling will continue to fall in terms of gold in 1935, in his annual address to the shareholders of the bank yesterday.

He admitted that a worldwide return to the gold standard was desirable but emphasized the difficulty, even the impossibility, of stabilizing the pound now.

"Over the past year sterling fell steadily in terms of gold franc from 91.35 in January, to 74.98 in December," Mr. Beckett said. "Present circumstances suggest that while there may be temporary pauses in the gradual downward movement, it is unlikely that it can yet be definitely arrested.

"Since our internal trade is increasing faster than our export trade, the gap between visible imports and exports, which amounted to £258,000,000 in 1933 and widened to £285,000,000 in 1934, is likely to expand still further. How far our invisible exports will go to rectify this position is problematical, but they may well prove to be part of the gap unbridged.

"Under such conditions as these and having regard to uncertainties attaching to all principal currencies, to attempt to stabilize now would appear to me to be dropping our currency anchor on shifting sands only to have it swept away again. With one group of countries clinging rigidly to the gold standard, with another directly or indirectly knit to sterling, still other important countries are following independent courses. There seems to be no alternative for us but to pursue the policy which for the time being appears to suit our own interests best."

'Truth-in-Fabrics' Law Now Favored By Wool Makers

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 13 (AP)—Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, told America's wool growers in their annual convention today his organization is ready to negotiate for "truth-in-fabrics" legislation.

The wool textile industry heretofore has opposed such action.

"We are ready to adopt a joint committee to work on a new labeling bill with you, if you so desire," Besse said.

"In the past the wool textile industry has opposed certain so-called 'truth-in-fabrics' bills which it regarded as detrimental and impractical. If, however, your association will sponsor a bill designed to protect the consumer in a practical fashion, and to promote the use of wools as compared with cheaper and less satisfactory substitutes, you will find our industry giving its full support to your efforts."

He said a new bill should:

"1. Make labeling permissive but provide heavy penalties for misrepresentation in cases where labels are employed.

"2. Recognize that there is a big market for products made partly of wool and partly of cotton, rayon and other fibers, and not attempt to draft legislation which will discriminate against such products.

"3. Establish a standard of nomenclature for textile products when wool is used in combination with other fibers to indicate the percentage of wool utilized."

Persian Road Construction Is Making Good Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Modern road construction is making satisfactory progress in Persia, says the U. S. Vice Consul at Teheran.

Until as late as 1918, the report states, the animal caravan dominated the Persian transportation situation to the almost total exclusion of wheeled traffic. In that year British army engineers built a highway across the Zagros Mountains to Kermanshah so as to connect with the old Russian cart track running to Resht on the Caspian Sea.

At the present time it is estimated that the total length of roads passable for motorcars is 19,760 kilometers, of which 5056 kilometers are classed as first-class roads, the report states.

Marked Economic Gains in Germany During Year 1934

Unemployment Steadily Being Reduced—Industry at 60 P. C. Capacity

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—A marked improvement in general economic conditions in Germany during 1934 is noted in the report of the German Institute for Business Research.

Reduction in unemployment is still the great aim of government recovery policy, and success is shown in the fact that whereas two years ago there were 5,360,000 registered unemployed, on December 31, 1934, the number was only 2,355,000, which was also a drop of 1,360,000 from the figures a year ago.

More 'Regular' Workers

The number of wage-earners and salaried employees engaged in "regular" work had also increased by 1,700,000 over 1933. A by no means unimportant consequence has been the check upon migration from the countryside to the large towns, which was so great a problem in the early post-war years.

The employment capacity of industry at the end of 1934 was about 60 per cent and the monthly production of goods equalled about 4,400,000,000 marks ($1,760,000,000 at $1 equals 2.5 marks), or 900,000,000 marks more than in 1933. Here is to be seen the effects of the gigantic employment schemes introduced in the previous year. These results would have been even greater but for the difficulty of obtaining raw materials, especially in the textile and non-ferrous industries.

From June, 1932, to April, 1934, import of raw materials rose by 53 per cent. But this did not satisfy requirements and the Government introduced a strict control of raw materials at the beginning at 1934. The business revival has been confined to the home market, there being no corresponding increase in exports, and the trade balance, active since 1930, became passive, leaving Germany without the foreign exchange to pay for importing necessary raw materials.

Income and Consumption

Income and consumption approached much nearer equilibrium in 1934. In the third quarter, earned income amounted to 7,500,000,000 marks, or 15 per cent above the low point of the depression. Retail prices were 11 per cent higher than in the same period in 1933.

The reduction of unemployment relieved the public bodies of the enormous sums which had formerly to be paid in doles, and much of this money later found its way into creating funds for new employment schemes.

All these schemes are ultimately dependent upon public credit which means that the public debt has considerably increased. But this is not so serious a problem since much of the national debt was wiped out by the earlier inflation.

Industrial concerns began to show improvement and after a long interval dividends were reported in a number of cases.

Canadian January Bond Sales Slump

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Total sales of new Canadian issues in January, 1935, amounted to $13,730,000, as compared with $45,799,000 in January, 1934, according to Dominion Securities Corporation.

The sales represented only one issue, an offering of Province of Quebec 2½ per cent bonds due Jan. 2, 1940, which were purchased from the Province at 100.78 or a 2.33 percent basis. As in the case of several other recent borrowers, Quebec received its money at the lowest cost in many years.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

In Days of Storm

By May Wynne

Chapter Five

When we met Althea and Morice Churton, children of the Puritan family at Scrooby Grange, at the opening of our story, they were just becoming acquainted with Diccon Rowley, who had been living in London as a page to the Queen but was now staying with his uncle, Sir Hugh Rowley, at the Hall. Diccon, in the spirit of adventure, followed his young friends one night to a meeting of the Puritans where a Dutchman, Jan Van Eyns, invited them all to flee from persecution in England and to make their homes in Leyden. Colonel Rowley secretly followed his nephew to the meeting and at its close arrested Van Eyns. When Diccon discovers that through his rashness the Churtons and their friends have been betrayed, he hastens to the Grange to warn them of their peril. Leading Morice through a secret underground passage to the room in which Van Eyns was imprisoned, Diccon released the prisoner and sent him back to his friends, but was obliged to remain behind to close the trap and conceal the way by which the escape had been made. Meanwhile the little band of Puritans decided to flee to Holland. While preparations for the journey were being made, Althea and Morice made a secret trip to the Hall, where Diccon was being kept in seclusion, to tell him goodby.

"I AM very sorry for your friend Diccon," said Horace Churton, when his children told him of their meeting. "But we must hope that all will yet be well with him.

"And now I have news which will surprise you. At dawn we set forth for Boston, on the coast of Lincolnshire, where good friends have arranged for us to be taken aboard the Pride of Holland, a small vessel which will carry us safely to Amsterdam, where we shall live in peace and security, worshiping God as seems right to us, without fear of persecution."

This was startling news indeed.

Though Morice and Althea knew they must soon be leaving home, it almost took their breath away to hear that the flight was to take place so soon.

"You will be brave and helpful, I know," said their father, resting his hands on their shoulders.

Morice drew himself up very straight, and Althea smiled into the strong, calm face above her. Yes, they would be helpful, only thinking of what was asked of them.

Dame Hesketh was busy packing a basket full of food for them to take. She was not as brave as the children, and many a salt tear fell in to moisten those pasties.

Peterkin, the cat, and Glen, the dog, came in for a great deal of extra patting, and both Morice and Althea felt they had not visited or done half they wished to do when their father called and bade them hasten off to bed since they must rise before peep of dawn.

The Leave-Taking

It was Althea who was up first next morning, and it was she who called sleepy Morice to hasten.

"Quick! Quick!" she whispered, "or you will be left behind. Master Brewster and the pastor are downstairs with our father, and many neighbors are gathering near the gates. 'Tis—'tis so strange, and a little sad."

Out of bed sprang Morice, ashamed that Althea should have had to wake him when he had told her he did not mean to sleep at all!

But Althea had no intention of teasing him this morning, and together they ran down the stairs to where their father and his early visitors awaited them.

The candles flared high, showing Dame Hesketh with her mob cap and cotton gown bustling to and fro, her eyes dim with tears.

The children ate their food with difficulty, they had no appetite, but the poor dame so eagerly plied them with favorite dainties that they were forced to yield to her entreaties.

At the last they had to hasten their departure, Morice bravely enduring Dame Hesketh's embrace, while Athea ran back to kiss Glen, who barked and ran round in perplexity at this happening.

The stars still shone, though eastward the dawn was breaking, as the little party hurried through the orchard and out onto the Green where a crowd had gathered.

And what a crowd! Women in cloaks and hoods, and men carrying the younger children and packages to where vehicles and horses awaited their departure. Many were journeying a-foot, and the way was long, but all felt it would be easier when once the humble homesteads were out of sight.

Robinson, Brewster and the other leaders were soon busy getting their flock into marching order, and gradually, as day broke, the spirits of the little party rose.

Before midday Morice and Althea were glad to dip eager hands into their basket of food, and to offer their pasties to others who were less generously provided for. How they wondered what Diccon was doing! It was disappointing to catch no glimpse of him as they passed the Hall.

The Shore at Last

It was a tedious journey to Boston. Long before they reached it they could see the famous tower of the great church of St. Botolph, known all the world over as Boston Stump, a landmark which had brought many a vessel safe to port.

It was a strange and weary band of pilgrims which gathered on the beach under the star-light on that memorable night. Althea had been given into the care of Mistress Tenson, whose husband drove her and his children in the rickety farm cart, but Morice had refused to leave his father's side. The splashing of oars told the listeners that the boats were nearing shore at last, and the men pointed eagerly to where the dim outline of the Pride of Holland could be seen standing out to sea. Her captain, Johan Deyk, had promised the Separatists a safe journey, and the leaders were satisfied concerning his faith.

It was a relief to see the flat-bottomed boats coming rapidly toward them, and ready hands were outstretched to drag the craft onto the shingle.

Then came the excitement of embarkation. The pilgrims stood grouped in families, carrying all their worldly gear—little enough, poor souls—and stepped into the boats in an orderly procession as soon as they were given the word.

With a sigh of relief Morice dropped into the bottom of the boat at his father's feet. Looking back he saw the flat, lonely coast, and the town to the right with the great tower pointing upward like a giant finger. A group of sailors was waiting on the deck of the trading vessel to help bring the tired passengers aboard, and Morice heard William Brewster asking for the skipper, whilst a sailor near by began to laugh. He and Althea remained near the rail of the vessel while their father hurried aft with Robinson and Brewster.

Evidently something was not right in order, and the children heard several of the men asking questions of the sailors who only laughed and turned away. The deck was crowded—but no one was invited below.

Betrayed Again

The night wind blew chill, and several of the little children began to cry.

Morice tried to shield Althea. "Look toward Boston," he said, cheerily, "we shall be able to see the Stump as we sail away."

But Althea was not attending, her eyes were fixed on something else.

"See, Morice!" she gasped, "who are these officers coming on deck? What are they doing? There! there! two have seized Master Robinson. Oh, Morice!"

Her shrill cry attracted the attention of the men and women around, and in an instant the cruel truth was borne in upon them that they had been betrayed.

The Dutch skipper had been bribed by the King's spies, and a trap had been prepared for the unfortunate Separatists. Waiting till they were all safely aboard, the officers of the law had come up from below and were even now arresting the travelers.

Morice and Althea never forgot the scene they were called to witness. With loud laughter and harsh oaths the officers not only arrested the poor unfortunates, but seized their belongings, searching their persons, taking their money, and finally pushing them once more into the boats.

"Back to England—and prison," was the order.

Morice had gallantly protected his little sister in the wild struggle, but in spite of his efforts they could not reach their father who was being thrust down into another boat.

Morice placed his arm round Althea. "This is adventure," he said bravely, "and I wot we shall soon find our father again."

An officer hearing him spoke with some kindness.

"That's well said, boy," he remarked. "Come, you shall travel together. 'Tis well that so gallant a lad should remain in his own country."

But Morice, as he was lowered into the boat beside his sister, shook his head.

"'Tis our country's rulers who drove us away," he whispered. "But since our cause is just we are not going to fear the King or his officers."

It was as well none heard him speak, for it seemed to the poor prisoners around that all help had deserted them.

[To be continued next Thursday.]

"See, Morice," She Gasped, "Who Are These Officers Coming on Deck?"

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Friends Sought in Many Lands

Our Mail Bag

Longmont, Colorado

Dear Editor:

Thank you for helping me gain new friends. It is truly a wonderful system that enables a girl who has never been more than 40 miles from home to write to others on the other side of the globe.

Will you please place my name on the list of those who desire correspondents? I shall be 17 this year and am interested in everything. I would like to correspond with someone in Finland, Belgium, or Switzerland, but can correspond only in English. Wouldn't it be interesting to have a correspondent in every state of the United States?

Jessie R.

Santa Monica, California

Dear Editor:

I am a girl of thirteen and a Girl Scout. I am working on a World Knowledge Badge and I want to correspond with a girl in Switzerland about my age. I want to know their customs, their national affairs, their education, their government, and would like some stamps and postcards.

I am not doing this for a Girl Scout Badge only, but for my interest also. I am willing to trade stamps and give her some United States ones for Swiss ones.

I am interested in swimming, tennis, and all kinds of sports. I am also interested in animals, and photography. I read the Monitor and am very fond of it. It has such interesting things in it, and I love especially the Children's Page.

If it is possible, I would like the girl to be a Girl Scout. Thank you.

Mary L. T.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Jeanne M. (12), Los Angeles, California. Interested in swimming, horseback riding and stamp collecting. Would like to trade stamps with someone in England, Germany, Scotland or Ireland, but especially desire a friend in Maine, Connecticut or Vermont.

Gerda M. (12), San Francisco, California. Interested in the usual activities of other girls.

Eleanor J. S. (13), Terre Haute, Indiana. Has ambitions to be an artist and a hobby for stamp collecting. Would like to receive letters from all over the world.

Barbara L. K., Indianapolis, Indiana. Loves all kinds of sports. Interested in football, baseball and swimming.

Beatrice O. Bellaire, Long Island, N. Y. Wishes to gain friends through the Mail Bag from the United States or anywhere.

Halsey J. Nutley, New Jersey. Starting an International Stamp Exchange for all stamp collectors. Would like to hear from collectors all over the world.

Ruth Le W. (14), Rochester, New York. Interested in all sports, swimming, cruising, horseback riding, skating, tennis, etc. Collects stamps. Would like to hear especially from Europe, Japan and China. Can write in French.

Lillian R. M. (14-15), Sydney, Australia. Fond of pets.

Billie M. (16), Wethersfield, Connecticut. Would like to receive letters from anywhere.

Ednamae F. (16), Boise, Idaho. Would like to hear from a girl in Spain, able to write English.

Margaret H. (16), Winnebago, Minnesota. Interested in art, hobbies and social activities.

Mary W. (17), Athens, Illinois. Interested in literature, stamp collecting and journalism.

Anne C. (17), Scotia, New York. Interested in sports, art and music. Would like to hear from art students in New York or Paris. Can correspond in German or French.

Betty P., Syracuse, New York. Enjoys riding, football and reading. Letters from anywhere will be welcome, especially the United States and Canada.

Betty H. (18), Los Angeles, California. Would like to hear from girls in District of Columbia, Georgia, Florida and Rhode Island especially.

From Boys

Bill C. (11), Toronto, Ontario. Interested in trading stamps, especially from British Colonies or Africa, South America, Canada or United States. Also interested in trading coins.

Donald D. (12), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Hobby is sketching; member of Boy Scouts. Interested in aviation and in making airplane models. Would like to hear from boys in any part of world, especially European countries.

Herbert N. (12), Leeds, England. Learning to play piano and is collecting stamps.

H. R. J. (17), New York City. Would like to hear from boys interested in the Army and Navy or stamp collecting.

Wolfgang S. (19), Eichstaat, Bavaria. Wishes to correspond with American boy in English or German.

Over 20

Alice M. B., Seattle, Washington. Interested in books, music, the theater, American history, politics, travel, outdoor life and the history of printing.

Frances D. P., Des Moines, Iowa. Interested in music, golf, reading and economic problems. From some one in Chicago, New York, also England.

Hilda C., Halifax, England. Enjoys walking, reading and sport, also fond of animals.

Harold O. B., North Topeka, Kansas. Would like to hear from any foreign land as well as United States. Employed as janitor and watchman. Has traveled some in Philippines, Japan and China.

Blanche P., Vancouver, British Columbia. Interested in gardening, useful arts and pictures, swimming and skating.

Frank P., Vienna, Austria. Wishes to get acquainted with those of his own age (26) and exchange picture post cards.

Kurt E. A., Stockholm, Sweden. Interested in books, nature, languages, social and political questions, and outdoor life. Also interested in American Indians, America, China, Japan and India.

A Stamp Room

A group of high school students formed a stamp club; met once a week, exchanged stamps and read articles on the history and uses of stamps in different countries.

One collection became so large and interesting that the student had the unusual idea of papering a room with them.

Stamps of each country were pasted on a single large sheet of drawing paper and placed in design according to their size, shape and color. When all the sheets were completed they were glued on the wall. Countries and their possessions were placed together, England with Canada, India and Australia and her other possessions.

The entire room had a border of United States red two-cent stamps and green one-cent stamps in checkerboard pattern. A paperhanger gave the wall a coat of white shellac to preserve the stamps and keep the drawing paper clean.

The United States section was the most interesting, and even mutilated stamps were used to make odd designs. A little ship was made of yellow 10-cent stamps on green water of one-cent stamps. The mast and lines were made from numbers of torn stamps, the flag from different colors and the border blue stamps.

This room took nearly a year to complete for only duplicate stamps were used on the wall. All valuable and original stamps were kept in a book. This room was so odd in its beauty of design and color that it was admired by stamp collectors far and near.

Michelangelo, the Mighty

Masterpieces in Art Series—3

By Anna Curtis Chandler

For Fourteen Years Instructor and Story Teller, Metropolitan Museum of Art

THE great Michelangelo crowned the school of artists in Florence who were especially interested in the presentation of the human form, which, like the Greek artists, they thought very beautiful.

Michelangelo knew well how to draw, and, with his complete understanding of anatomy, could easily draw the human form in any pose, at rest or in movement, mastering even the difficult problem of foreshortening. Not only did he understand the anatomy of the human form, but its decorative possibilities, as we see in his figures, especially the prophets and sibyls, painted upon the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome.

Yes, Michelangelo cared for the figure, only, as sculptor or painter, and he painted as a sculptor would model. He was not at all pleased when Pope Julius asked him to decorate the Sistine Chapel ceiling, yet he had the satisfaction of completing it according to his plans, and so much of his sculpture was unfinished. And surely the beauty, the grandeur and majesty of the ceiling figures, telling of the Creation of the World, are most impressive. All the figures in the story are wonderfully rendered. Powerful, strong, they are, yet seeming to float lightly in space, and decoratively filling the space, a multitude of wonderful forms, the colors soft and harmonious, and everywhere great beauty of line.

But Michelangelo was most truly a sculptor first of all. Many of the painted figures on the Sistine Chapel ceiling might well have been carved. Has he not been called the "most sculpturesque of painters" and the most "picturesque of sculptors"?

Of all his sculpture, perhaps his David is the best known and loved. Some day you may have the opportunity of seeing it in the Academy of Florence.

The story is that near the Cathedral of Flowers in Florence was a large piece of marble waiting for some artist to convert it into a beautiful piece of sculpture. No one had been able to do so, not even the great Leonardo, that magician of artists who was so many-sided, excelling in whatever he undertook.

It awaited Michelangelo, who converted that marble into the statue of David, the shepherd boy, for, he declared, "It shall be a symbol of the Medici Dukes who defend our city with courage and govern it uprightly, even as the Hebrew boy David defended and saved his people." One of the Medici, Lorenzo, had befriended him. First he made a little wax model, then, when he had perfected it, he carved it out of marble.

So lifelike is Michelangelo's David, the brave shepherd boy, his sling-shot over his shoulder, ready to go forth alone to slay a giant for the sake of his people. So natural is the form of the young David, that he seems about to breathe, to move, and send the stone flying from his sling. Strong and beautiful is this shepherd lad, strength in body and in face, with perfection in technical skill.

The great Michelangelo knew all about the anatomy of the human form, all about its proportions, its beauty, and through his marvelous skill could create this ideal hero, each muscle firm and strong. The hand, so marvelously modeled, seems just about to send from his sling the stone which would free his land from the giant. It is marble turned into living flesh, and the face is that of a noble leader.

Michelangelo's statue of Moses is very wonderful in his thought behind it, his conception of Moses, and his genius in translasting it into marble. Majestic and mighty is the seated figure, calm if not serene, but filled with a tremendous power for the time restrained. Here, again, we see perfected the sculptor's understanding of the human form, the wonderful modeling of the head, the body, and especially the hands. This figure makes one think of some of the Prophets of the Sistine Chapel ceiling, powerful figures painted, not carved, but painted as a sculptor would carve. It was Michelangelo who said, "Sculpture is the torch of painting, and between the two there is the same difference as between the sun and the moon."

This great Michelangelo, this lonely man but mighty artist, whose art took the place of family, this great genius, will always live, so long as his beautiful and powerful figures last.

Courtesy the Boston Public Library

Head of Michelangelo's David

Getting On With People

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS as we usually think of it means being much concerned about what other people may think of us. It is something that makes one inarticulate and uncomfortable, as all know who have suffered from this particular kind of "dumb misery." How to get away from that kind of self-consciousness and invest oneself with the right kind is the problem of many a young person in social or school life.

For there is another kind of self-consciousness, and it is greatly to be desired. It is the control of mind and body, based on some understanding of your own best self, that makes you feel at home anywhere.

One way in which this poise is attained is simply to relax mentally in every contact you make with other people. And this is accomplished by a gracious yielding to others. The thing is to adapt yourself to others and their interests, just as a stream adapts itself easily, gladly, here or there, to the contours of the country through which it wanders, moving not in straight, compelling lines, but in gracious, yielding lines of fitness and beauty.

Learn to relax to everything that seems like an ordeal. Break up the habit of tension that makes you appear awkward and shy.

When you are with a group, think about the other people who are present. Note their appearance and what their faces express. Hear what they are saying and add to it a thought of your own, even if you never get a chance to say it aloud. By paying attention to others in this simple way, you will forget yourself.

And you will find that this attitude brings a response, for people are interested in you in just the degree that you are interested in them. Whatever you radiate of good sense, cheer, or service, will sometime be rendered to you in like measure. For the Golden Rule has a practice of working both ways.

After a season of thus giving yourself to others, you will find that "getting on with people" is the easiest thing in the world—simply, a gentle yielding of yourself to each encounter, an interested listening.

Winter in the Forest

All over the forest atop of the snow,
The little wild creatures are running, I know,
The rabbits with snowballs behind them for tails,
The cunning wee mice leaving lacey-track trails,
The bluejays, the owls, and the woodcock are there,
A-perch on a pine branch, a-dart in the air,
The stag with his tree-branching horns, and the doe,
Are nibbling about at the trees as they go,
Curled up in some cave in his warm coat of hair
With his nose in his paws, sleeps the snoozy old bear,
And down by the river in snug little home,
The beaver is dozy beneath his mud dome,
The squirrel dreams of chestnuts 'neath stones in a heap,
And chatters of sassafras bark in his sleep,
Some hole in a treetop is holding his bed,
And his tail is all wrapped like a shawl 'round his head.

ANNE M. HALLADAY

Books We Want to Read

The Broken Song, by Sonia Daugherty. Illustrated by Kate Seredy. New York: Nelson & Sons. $2.

ANOTHER book about Russia—this time one that will be particularly enjoyed by girls in their teens. It pictures, not the Soviet Union of today, but the Russia of the Great War years, and gives young American readers a vivid picture of the swift rush of events, the dramatic overturning, which made the pattern of the lives of so many Russian boys and girls at that time.

The author is a Russian, but she knows America, too, for she has lived here for many wears. She writes with a natural simplicity and charm, and light and shadow, chasing each other through its pages, give color and depth to this simple but dramatic story.

"The Broken Song" is Masha's song. It is a broken song, indeed, for from a carefree, happy life in the country, gay with picnics, and delightful friendships, she is hurried with her family to Petrograd and the months preceding the Revolution.

But through all her adventures—when she and her girl friend were caught in a revolutionary mob, and through the dark days that led at last to the family's flight from their beloved Russia, Masha struggled courageously, with youth's keen appetite for adventure, and with something of a song still in her heart.

The great problems which underlay the Russian Revolution are very simply presented, but with wisdom and sympathy, and young readers of "The Broken Song" will be helped toward a sympathetic understanding of those conditions which touched and molded the lives of Russia's youth during those years of stress.

Know Your Stamps, by Ted M. Black. New York: Walter J. Black. 25 cents.

This little book will be useful to the many readers of this page who are ardent young stamp collectors. Its subtitle is "An Explanation of Words and Terms Used in Stamp Collecting," and this explains its general purpose. It will fill a definite need because, although there are many books on stamps which contain a glossary, each of these deals only with the words to be found in that particular book.

"Know Your Stamps" contains definitions of more than 300 words and terms used in philately, and although it is intended particularly for the young collector, it may also prove a worth-while addition to the philatelic library of more advanced collectors.

AIMEE BURDETT DAWES

Horsemanship for Boys and Girls, by Lieut. Col. M. F. McTaggart, D. S. O. Illustrated by Winifred Roberts. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.

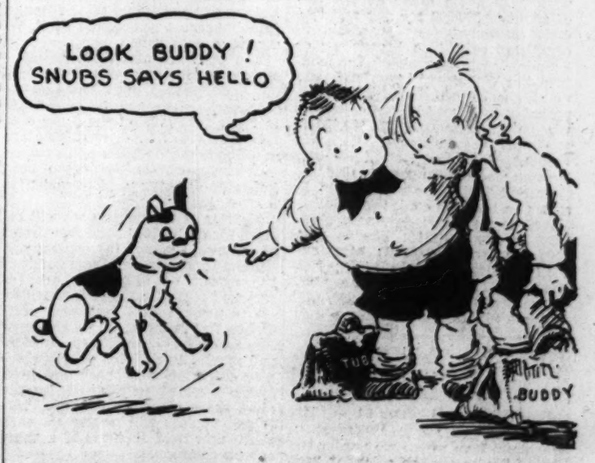
"The more you use your own intelligence in treating your pony, the more intelligence you will find in him."

So writes Lieutenant Colonel McTaggart in this most readable book, in which he explains clearly and concisely all that a boy or girl should know in order to be a first-rate horseman.

"Your pony is going to be the very best pal you have had, and of course you treat a pal like a pal always," he says, and not only tells how the owner may get the full enjoyment out of riding for himself but how his mount may share in the fun too.

In a bright, racy way he covers the general subjects of the treatment of the pony both in and out of the stable; the ride, from the moment of mounting to the taking of stiff jumps in the open field; the points about the pony's anatomy that should be intelligently considered, and the handling of the harness. Profuse illustrations by Miss Winifred Roberts cleverly bring out all the points the author wishes to make.

In the course of his travels on the Continent Lieutenant Colonel McTaggart has come into close contact with the wonderfully trained horses in the famous riding-schools of Vienna, Paris, Berlin, and Budapest, picking up valuable tips from each country, and it is from the total of these experiences that he has written his book.



"Hello!" says Snubs, the ranking member of the Monitor Feature Family. Here he is enthusiastically welcoming (as you will) Buddy and Tubby, two members of the Monitor's new comic strip,

"Tubby and Buddy & Co."

Tubby and Buddy will make their first daily appearance in action on the Daily Feature Page, Monday, Feb. 4.

Other Plebiscites Hinted Before Berlin Will Join In New Security Agreements

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 31—Consolidation of the recently formed Anglo-Franco-Italian front is regarded here as the main aim of the visit of Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Premier, and Pierre Laval, France's Foreign Minister, to London, today.

England, it is considered here, is now entirely on the side of France and Italy in their endeavors to win over Germany to their ideas. Some circles have been coming to the conclusion that England, which formerly opposed the division of Europe into two camps, is now resigned even to a Franco-Russian convention if nothing else is possible. This proposed Eastern European pact, one newspaper here maintains, is directed against Germany whether it is inside or out of the pact, since it was made in Germany's absence and is intended to function whether Germany comes in or not.

In the present diplomatic negotiations Germany's discussions with France center upon the East European pact with the Memel question in the foreground, while those with Italy hinge on the Austrian problem.

The fact is that the result of the Saar plebiscite has encouraged the belief that Germany should demand plebiscites in other places as a "quid pro quo" for joining the Eastern Locarno or the Rome Danubian protocol. Memel-Danzig-Austria are all named in this connection.

Point One of Platform

The primary issues of German foreign policy (apart from the ever-present demand for practical armaments equality) concerns Memel, Danzig and Austria, all of which are involved in Point One of the National Socialist Party program, namely "Union of all Germans on the basis of self-determination in one Pan-Germany." And the Saar plebiscite has undoubtedly encouraged the hopes of many here that the remarkable propaganda machine and unique methods which did so much to secure the overwhelming majority there, can do the same for other German-speaking territories of Central and Eastern Europe. Especially, it is added by certain people, since this peaceful method is established upon self-determining rights which were the basis of so much in the peace treaties.

As regards two of the issues now before Europe, namely the East European pact and the Rome Protocol, informed circles here doubt very much whether any quick decision will be forthcoming from official Germany, especially since there is a tendency to believe that nothing can be lost by waiting. Further and more important, Germany still maintains that the practical realization of its armaments equality, already granted theoretically, must be the basis of and preliminary to, or simultaneously with any understanding on these other European issues.

What Then?

An interesting situation might well arise, it is thought here, should the National Socialists in Austria, influenced by the Saar result, succeed in their demand for an election there. Any action by the powers now advocating non-interference would clearly then be interference, it is stated here.

In connection with the problem of armaments equality, developments here in Germany clearly indicate that former difficulties seen by many in the existence of the S. S. or Black Shirts, and the S. A. or Brown Shirt Storm Troopers, and in their having arms, are disappearing. Though it is impossible to state definitely the present number of Brown Shirts, this formation has been considerably reduced and it has possessed very few arms since last summer. As for the Black Shirts, their functions are today recognized as being entirely of the character of police or gendarmerie.

This slow demobilization and disarmament action has not been, so far as can be ascertained, followed, nor is it likely to be followed in the very near future, by the absorption of large numbers of these men into the Reichswehr. The Reichswehr itself is understood to be opposed to this since it has neither officers nor arms for such additions at present. The Reichswehr, so far as one can ascertain, remains true to its principal of a small but select body which is an organism rather than an organization, where quality and years of long traditions count.

France and Britain Agreed On New Blanket Security Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

in turn involves agreement as to the extent of Germany's rearmament and as to the disarmament of the more heavily armed European states.

Well-authenticated reports credit the French statesmen with now being prepared to consider legalization of German rearmament, which as everyone knows has been going on for years in spite of the restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. But there is still a lot to be done before the balance is adjusted between what Germany wants and what France is prepared to grant. Nor has much advance been made yet in persuading the French to reduce their own armaments in order that the Germans may be induced to keep their rearmament within the limit of "defensive" weapons as proposed by the British, in the draft convention put forward by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Geneva in March, 1933.

What Will Britain Do?

Of course, M. Flandin and M. Laval have not come with a blank refusal in their pockets to scrap a single gun or a single airplane. On the contrary, they have brought with them an offer to go quite a long way—if Great Britain will guarantee France's security. A specific plan up their sleeves is that Great Britain should say, here and now, just how many army corps and airplanes it would be prepared to put into the field if occasion arose to intervene in accordance with the Treaty of Locarno because of either an unwarranted attack by Germany on France or by France on Germany.

Whether Great Britain will agree to this or some similar arrangement is the real crux of the talks that began today.

In the hope of getting an agreement on disarmament without having to undertake wide new commitments, the British Government has for the past four months been engaged in a large scale diplomatic offensive.

It suddenly reversed its policy of nonintervention in Europe.

Three-in-One

In the diplomatic world, it is no secret that the Franco-Italian rapprochement was born in London. France, Italy and Great Britain have in fact arranged to stand, for the moment, shoulder to shoulder to try to avert dangers to European peace. There is a plain hint to Germany from the three of them that there will be a united front against her if she tries to swallow Austria or to hit out at any of her neighbors. It is hoped that, faced with the prospect of such a united front, Germany will not attempt a policy of adventure.

The Franco-Italian rapprochement coupled with Britain's new interventionist policy has vastly improved France's security because it enables the French to look with less fear on German rearmament. Therefore Great Britain naturally hopes France's demand on the British Government for guarantees of security will now be correspondingly lower.

Great Britain favors a unilateral declaration by the heavily-armed powers abrogating the whole of Part V as from the moment a disarmament convention is concluded and Germany re-enters the League.

France stands strongly against remilitarization of the Rhineland zone unless Great Britain will give further guarantees of security. Great Britain thinks the new three-power rapprochement and the Central European pact of noninterference evolved at Rome makes such guarantees unnecessary.

How far can the British Government go to meet the French, in view of the present state of British public opinion? How far can the French come to meet the British? And supposing they and the Italians agree as to the terms to be offered to Germany, will Germany accept them?

If a Franco-British agreement is reached during the current discussions, it is axiomatic that the Italians will adhere to it. Germany might find it very hard to stand out against such a combination. On the other hand, if the terms offered her are too onerous, Germany will certainly turn them down and then it may be equally difficult for the other powers to continue to hang together. Not only would German rearmament continue uncontrolled, but Germany by discreet interference in Austria, could make the proposed pact of noninterference in Austrian affairs almost beyond the capacity of Austria's other neighbors to maintain.

So far the most unsatisfactory feature of the situation is that Germany has been left outside the Franco-Italian-British talks. The days of holding a pistol at Germany's head and telling her to sign on the dotted line would seem to be past, but there have been strong indications that this is what is happening with regard to Austria. It is not yet certain that the disarmament negotiations are not being conducted in the same way.

But it is realized that many diplomatic observers are watching the current Franco-British talks with a certain degree of cynicism. It is hoped they will succeed. But it is realized that success is not really to be measured in terms of a Franco-British or Franco-Italian rapprochement. It has to include Germany too.

On one front, however, everybody is agreed—that if the statesmen can grasp their opportunity, the way is clearer than at any time since the war for a general all-round appeasement followed by a real return of prosperity.

Mohawk Passengers Declare Lifeboats Frozen in Davits

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Two witnesses testified today that the lifeboats of the Ward liner Mohawk were frozen solid in their davits before the ship sailed a week ago on the voyage in which she was rammed and sunk a few hours from port.

The witnesses before the Steamboat Inspection Service hearing were Dr. Samuel Smith, of Brooklyn, and his wife, Mrs. Sarah Jackson Smith, both of whom were passengers on the liner. Both maintained that speedier lowering of the boats and better direction of the rescue by ship's officers would have saved the lives of all aboard.

Dr. Smith said he located his lifeboat assignment before sailing and found the falls frozen and ice on the canvas cover. He said the crew "appeared willing but they had no orders" after the crash.

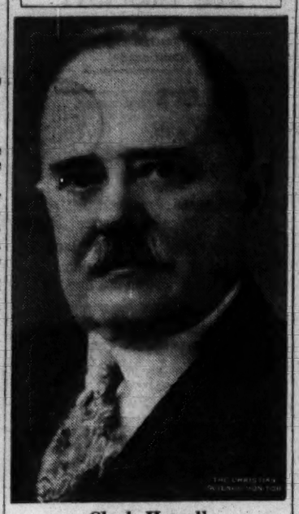
Mrs. Smith testified she heard a "fog horn" twice before the collision which came while she was in her stateroom. When she went on deck, she said, no one told her where to go. She told of passengers crying frantically, "lower the boats," while seamen struggled with the frozen ropes.

Dr. Smith was critical of the absence of sailors while the lifeboats were being launched. He said the men who manned the boat he and Mrs. Smith escaped in were a bath steward, a musician, a petty officer, and himself.

Walks 40 Miles in Contest

Mrs. Charles Hutchins of Burnsville, N. C., only woman legislator in that state, once walked 40 miles in seven hours and 38 minutes in an official contest.

Wins President



Clark Howell
Chairman Federal Aviation Commission

Roosevelt Favors Air Mail Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of a giant airship as the first step in rehabilitating national prestige in trans-oceanic transportation. It further urged more intense government assistance in promoting American air service in foreign countries.

Would Strip Farley

In regard to military aviation the report in substance merely indorsed the recommendations of the Baker commission, which made a special study of the army's problems.

The report would not only give temporary jurisdiction over airmail rates to the I. C. C., but proposes to strip Mr. Farley's organization of every vestige of control it now possesses over the nation's airways.

Under the recommended system the Post Office Department would merely pay airlines the actual cost of carrying whatever mail it chose to send by air. The handling of air subsidies would be vested entirely in the air commerce commission on a strictly realistic basis. The commission would determine what lines and air services were in the public interest, would license such services and would arrange for payment of whatever subsidy might be necessary in each individual case to make the line profitable.

For Direct Subsidies

Subsidies would be direct and would be based on proven need in the public interest.

The report asks for additional emergency legislation postponing to Jan. 1, 1936, provisions of the present air mail law which would force the break up of several existing lines on March 1 of this year.

This second legislative recommendation derives from the fact that under the existing law such important services as the New York-Boston run of American Air Lines and the Seattle-SanDiego run of United Air Lines would have to be abandoned on March 1.

Navy Is Declared Prey of Politicians

(Continued from Page 1)

the committee was holding a physician's affidavit saying he was unable to testify.

At the outset of today's hearing Mr. Wilder changed his testimony of yesterday in two respects. He admitted that the New York company had an agreement with other companies that it should have a cruiser contract before it appealed to Secretary Mellon to help to get the Navy to live up to the agreement. This he had previously denied. He also excepted Mr. Gravem from a statement he made yesterday that everyone present at the meeting in the Washington hotel had signed the memorandum he gave the committee relating what happened.

Referring to his charge of political pressure brought to bear on the Navy, Mr. Wilder declared: "I feel that the Navy is in a vice controlled by the three big shipbuilding yards."

Taxpayer Pays Entertainment

The committee brought out that Mr. Wilder spent $235,000 in lobbying for the Jones-White Merchant Marine Act in 1928. After spending several thousand dollars at the Carlton Hotel, he rented and bought $25,000 worth of furnishings for a house in the exclusive Massachusetts Avenue section where he entertained extensively. He paid $10,000 to William B. Shearer, navy lobbyist, to paint pictures of ships and entertained admirals and members of Congress.

After an admission from Mr. Wilder that these expenses eventually went into the overhead in warship bids submitted to the Government, Stephen Raushenbush, committee investigator, commented:

"Then, the taxpayer is paying for whatever entertainment, liquors, paintings and house furnishings which a shipbuilder chooses to give himself?"

"If we had a consistent naval building program such advertising would not be necessary," Mr. Wilder replied.

Cut Expense in Half

It was brought out that the New York Shipbuilding Corporation considered Mr. Wilder's expenses too high and refused to reimburse him for only about half.

When Mr. Gravem was on the stand, he took opportunity, to describe Mr. Wilder—who sat in the audience—as "disgruntled and bitter." "Mr. Wilder," he shouted, wants people to think he's the good boy of the industry." He was cut off by Senator Vandenberg who admonished him: "You tell your own story. We'll draw our conclusion."

Mr. Wilder's story of his meeting with Mr. Gravem has been corroborated by his secretary and by William Calvin, of the metal trades division of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gravem testified they were all in error, accusing them of having a common interest in the matter.

President Analyzes Transport

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's aviation message to Congress follows:

I am submitting herewith the report of the Federal Aviation Commission appointed by me last summer by direction of the Seventy-third Congress. The commission has made a diligent study of the broad subject of aviation conditions here and elsewhere, and emphasizes the excellent American progress in this new form of transportation. The commission also has studied problems of national defense, of procurement policies and of the extension of air transport services. I invite your attention to these comprehensive surveys.

As I have suggested on many occasions, it becomes more and more apparent that the Government of the United States should bring about a consolidation of its methods of supervision over all forms of transportation. When the Interstate Commerce Commission was created in 1887, the railroad was practically the principal method of rapid interstate transportation. Since that time this monopoly of transportation enjoyed by the railroad, to a very important degree, has been limited by the development of the automobile and good interstate roads.

Recently water transportation by lake, by river, by canal and by ocean has, largely through the construction of the Panama Canal and our inland waterways, definitely brought ships and shipping into the general interstate field. More recently still air transportation has become an element.

Change Problem of Transportation

All of these developments have changed the general problem of transportation and the concern of the Government with them. A number of valuable reports have been prepared on these related questions. The report of the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation has already been submitted to the Congress by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The report deals with the many problems relating to buses, trucks, water carriers and railroads.

Other reports of departmental committees on ocean mail subsidies have been completed. This present report on aviation is a similar source of information and advice concerning transportation by air. I earnestly suggest that the Congress consider these various reports together in the light of the necessity for the development of interrelated planning of our national transportation. At a later date I shall ask the Congress for general legislation centralizing the supervision of air and water and highway transportation with adjustments of our present methods of organization in order to meet new and additional responsibilities.

There are detailed questions, however, that require early action. Our extended mail contracts with air lines expire on or about March 1, and existing legislation dealing with primary and secondary routes should be revised before that time.

The commission suggests that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given temporarily the power to lower or increase air-mail rates as warranted in their judgment after full investigation. The purpose of this is to prevent the destruction of any efficiently operated part of the present system pending suitable consideration by the Congress of what permanent measures should be taken and what amendment, if any, the present general transportation policy of the Government should undergo.

Calls Profits Secondary Consideration

I concur in this recommendation of the Federal Aviation Commission, provided always that the grant of this duty to the Interstate Commerce Commission be subject to provisions against unreasonable profits by any private carrier. On account of the fact that an essential objective during this temporary period is to provide for the continuation of efficiently operated companies and to guard against their destruction, it is only fair to suggest that during this period any profits at all by such companies should be a secondary consideration. Government aid in this case is legitimate in order to save companies from disastrous loss but not in order to provide profits.

The commission further recommends the creation of a temporary air commerce commission. In this recommendation I am unable to concur. I believe that we should avoid the multiplication of separate regulatory agencies in the field of transportation. Therefore, in the interim before a permanent consolidated agency is created or designated over transportation as a whole, a division of the Interstate Commerce Commission can well serve the needs of air transportation.

In the granting of powers and duties by the Congress, orderly government calls for the administration of executive functions by those administrative departments or agencies which have functioned satisfactorily in the past and, on the other hand, calls for the vesting of judicial functions in agencies already accustomed to such powers. It is this principle that should be followed in all of the various aspects of transportation legislation.

Paraguay Advances On Bolivian Base

(Continued from Page 1)

large scale. Moreover, Bolivians are hillsmen and cannot contend with the Paraguayans who are essentially plainsmen.

Now, they claim, the positions are reversed and the Paraguayans of the level have to face the Bolivians in their own hills, while the latter, also, are many hundreds of kilometers nearer their railroads and sources of supply.

The latest Bolivian propaganda, however, is more immediately concerned with another aspect of the military position. La Paz, through its new President, Tejada, while declaring that it is only now beginning to put forth a serious effort to contend with the Paraguayans, declares that the war can never be decided on the battlefield, no matter what manpower or latest battle inventions either side may muster.

Geography the Big Factor

Geography, it says, is the supreme factor, and the geography of the Chaco is invincible. When both sides realize this the war will end quickly. The latest Bolivian argument confirms the opinion long ago put forward by neutral army observers that the loss of a fort or the advance of an army signifies little in the South American war and that unless peace comes from a mutual realization of geographic facts the only alternative is the gradual attrition of two armies and peoples.

That the inland republic is to embark on its greatest effort of the war is patent from the latest message of President Tejada to the nation—the third he has issued since his assumption of office in November. In this latest proclamation he declares that "Bolivia is in peril" and that "the decisive phase of the war is at hand." He adds:

"The invading army, intoxicated with pride and blinded by its vanity, does not realize the perils it runs, and is desecrating territories over which it has never alleged pretensions and which belong unquestionably to the Bolivian departments of Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz and Tarija."

The President stressed the geographical factor, though he did not commit himself to the extent of general propaganda reports emitted by the La Paz publicity office.

Richard Washburn Child

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Richard Washburn Child, who passed on today, was attorney, writer and former Ambassador to Italy.

His collaboration with Premier Benito Mussolini in 1927 on the Italian leader's autobiography served to bring him to the attention of another set of literati, those of the continent. He went from the post of editor of Collier's Weekly, which he held in 1919, to that of Ambassador to Italy, where he served from May, 1921, to February, 1924. In 1922 he was the chief representative of the United States at the Genoa and Lausanne conferences.

Born in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 5, 1881, he attended Harvard University which, in 1924, added to his academic degrees the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in 1906. Among his books were "Jim Hands," "The Man in the Shadow," "The Blue Wall," "Potential Russia," "Bodbank," "Battling the Criminal," "Writing on the Wall" and in 1930 the "Pitcher of Romance." He also contributed to numerous magazines, fiction and articles on public questions.

Music

Chicago Concerts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Two guest conductors waved their batons before the Chicago Symphony Orchestra last week. Mr. Stravinsky made a second appearance (Jan. 22) in a program of his own works, and Sir Hamilton Harty, presented at one of the regular concerts (Jan. 24), set forth a scheme of art that gave every opportunity to his outstanding gifts.

As at his first concert, Mr. Stravinsky made it clear at his second that the older order of things is filling his bosom with reverence and love. He did not, indeed, play any more music like "Le Baiser de la Fée," in which Tchaikovsky was the recipient of special homage; yet that master was by no means absent from the afternoon's proceedings, for Mr. Stravinsky bethought himself to indulge the listeners with his own Symphony in E flat major, an early work in which he paid the sincerest form of flattery to his greater fellow-countryman. Whether the composer of "Pétrouchka" was deliberately imposing upon himself some kind of penance for certain artistic extravagancies of his maturer years by performing a weak, but romantic, product of his youth, or whether he has brought himself to believe that such music is more important than in reality it is, is a riddle to which Mr. Stravinsky alone can provide the key.

Sir Hamilton Harty made a profound impression on his listeners. Orchestra Hall resounded with such acclamations as have not often been heard in it after the program had been completed and in the course of his repeated journeys to the stage to acknowledge the applause, the visitor was given a vociferous "tusch" by the players who had helped him to win his triumph. Those tokens of admiration were more than well deserved. Sir Hamilton Harty proved himself again to be a sensitive poet as well as a fine conductor. No vain attempts to obtain self-glorification by eccentric readings marred his work, nor did he fail at any time to bring forth the ultimate worth and beauty from the orchestra before which he stood.

A professed believer in the genius of Berlioz, Sir Hamilton offered to the town two works by that master—the Funeral March written for the last scene of Shakespeare's "Hamlet," and the overture to "Béatrice et Bénédict"—that probably had never been given here before. The March did not altogether conform to the specifications of the French master, who, characteristically enough, asked for a multiplication of side drums and other percussion instruments, together with a chorus and a volley of musketry behind the scenes. Withal Sir Hamilton Harty, passing up those backstage accessories, made an arresting effect with the piece. Nor did he fail to make the most of the Overture to "Béatrice et Bénédict," in which, it would seem, he finds larger worth than most of us have been able to. Of great beauty was the guest conductor's presentation of one of Mozart's numerous Divertimenti. That which he played—the seventeenth—had never been heard here before, but it is to be hoped that so ravishing a piece will often be given again.

The second division of the concert was devoted to the E minor Symphony by Brahms, which was basted by its interpreter with more emotional gravy than ordinarily is poured over the symphonies of a composer who liked his music dry. Whether such a reading could be truly authentic is a matter on which two opinions might be expressed. The extraordinary applause that came at the end of the symphony probably convinced Sir Hamilton that he was right.

One other music-making deserves recording. Miss Mary Garden, who for long has been tarrying in other climates, returned to Chicago to give a recital (Jan. 27) of Debussy's works. She also presented what was entitled on the program an "intimate talk" on the master. Miss Garden's singing was what always it has been—peculiar, but, apart from vocal production, filled with intelligence and artistic power. Her lecture was so interesting, however, and its delivery so persuasive that the artist might with advantage to herself and the public occupy the remainder of her career with more talking and less singing.

F. B.

The Dance

Argentina

La Argentina gave her final American performance of this season at Symphony Hall last evening—an appearance encouraged by the enthusiastic reception accorded her here a few weeks ago. Though weather had its part in keeping people away, those who did come approved of everything with a zeal that ended in foot as well as hand applause.

"Sacro-Monte," a dance of the gypsies of Granada (music by Turina) was the single new item on the program—a bit of gypsy color compressed to recital size and dynamics. At the audience's insistence, it was repeated, as were several other dances.

Among the many renewed favorites were the "Dance of the Miller's Wife," from de Falla's "Three-Cornered Hat," and the "Dance of Terror" from his "El Amor Brujo," the gracious "Cordoba" (Albeniz) and the exciting "La Corrida" (Valverde). The ever popular peasant dance from the province of Toledo, "La Garterana," brought its usual meed of delight. Only an accomplished dancer can glorify gaucherie so successfully.

Most interesting rhythmically were the "Seguidillas," danced without music, the rhythms beaten out with stamping feet and clicking castanets; the "Goyescas" (Granados), a composition of multiple rhythms, the figure following the melody, in syncopated time, while the arms and feet follow contending rhythms, and the diversely rhythmed choreographic drama in three parts, danced without pause, the "Iberian Dance," dedicated to Mme. Argentina by J. Nin. The Albeniz "Cuba," a rumba, was amusing—the character, slatternly in mules and a fussy negligee costume in soft pink, with variegated headdress, playing discreetly with her scarf and delicately indicating her social status.

Argentina has vivacity and charm, ravishing costumes that express the mood and movement of the dance, comedic and mimetic ability, form and finish and high style. Yet, something seems to be lacking. It is kinesthetic appeal. There is no tactile response, no kindred pull and tension, no inner participation of the observer in the dance. But that is perhaps a weakness of Spanish dancing, rather than of its most gifted exponent.

M. L.

Fraternity Installed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla., Jan. 31—Ceremonies were held today at Rollins College installing Kappa Phi Sigma fraternity as the one hundred and seventh chapter of Phi Delta Theta. Founded at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1848, Phi Delta Theta is said to have a membership of more than 40,000.

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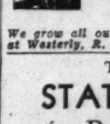

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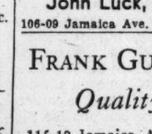

The NASSAU COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2340
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY and ENGRAVING
Full Line of Office Equipment

New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 FOURTH AVENUE — Tel. OAkwood 7410

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterton
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY — TEL. 595-R

Golden Rule Pure Foods
Orange County Sales Representative
ROBERT A. McLEAN
16 Valley Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 3308-M

NEW ROCHELLE

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

FERGUSON'S
suggests two Economical Meals for between the Holidays.
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
4 portion tin 23c
PRUDENCE BEEF LOAF With Gravy
4-portion Tin 27c
NEW ROCHELLE, 8400

February Furniture Sale
NOW ON
20% to 50% Reductions
H. BLOCK FURNITURE
"Where Good Furniture Costs Less"
687 Main Street
New Rochelle 4437-8
Service Since 1898

Save on Fuel Bills!
NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
affords a substantial saving—it's scientifically cleansed free of impurities—gives more heat per ton, less ash.
New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company
361 NORTH AVE. — N. R. 1000

SIGVALD HAALAND
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
Alterations, Repairs, New Work
No Job Too Small — Prompt Service
Estimates Cheerfully Given
59 BAYVIEW AVENUE — TELEPHONE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. — HAMILTON 3941

LET US REPAIR AND REBUILD YOUR VACUUM CLEANER
Washing Machine or Mangle — For $1.25 — Electrical Repairs of All Kinds
With a Guarantee of One Year Replacement Parts Extra
W. S. DURR & COMPANY
448 North Ave. — Phone
New Rochelle, N. Y. — New Rochelle 8751

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
WE PAY *IMMEDIATE CASH* FOR YOUR
Old Gold and Silver
565 MAIN STREET — NEW ROCHELLE 3502

I. B. COHEN
FEATURES
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street — New Rochelle 7100

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

DR. PAUL SCHICKLER
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Brooklyn

JEWELER
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Finest Repairing of All Kinds
1112 Flatbush Avenue
INGERSOLL 2-8462
OPEN 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
EDMUND HIRSCH, Mgr.

Joseph's
MEN'S SMART HABERDASHERY and HATS
738 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Buckminster 4-9565 — OPEN EVENINGS

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK CITY (Continued)

Brooklyn (Continued)

SAILER'S SINCLAIR SERVICE
581 Coney Island Ave., near Beverly Rd.

World's Largest Range of Shoe Sizes
Men's 4 to 15
Women's 1 to 12
Over 25 Years' Experience
Palter & Fitzgerald, Inc.
297 LIVINGSTON STREET

Manhattan

SUZANNE BENNETT new york paris
SIX-SIXTYFIVE · FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK
HATS
MADE TO ORDER
$10.50 UP
Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

Mary Ray's Beauty Salon
Permanent Wave $5.50 up
Ultra Duo Specialist
SHAMPOO AND WAVE SPECIAL $1.00
52 E. 56th St., Phone El Dorado 5-5479

SUsquehanna 7-7076
LILLIAN WHITE INC.
HAIRDRESSERS
522 Columbus Avenue
At 85th Street — New York
Anniversary Special Permanent Wave $5

Staten Island

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

CLARK'S
House of Flowers
Store and Greenhouses
1876 Victory Blvd., W. New Brighton
Telephone Gibraltar 2-1160
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's February FURNITURE SALE
offers items that fit every purse and person, presenting furniture that is well made and economically priced.
Come to Luckey's and you will find how inexpensively you can get what you need and want.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Satisfaction guaranteed when you call
• 4501 •
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET
Rough Dry Service—Economy, a finished family laundry service.
Thrifty Service and Wash.

AEROTYPE ESSO
Arthur C. Hankinson
121 WASHINGTON STREET

A Pleasant Place to Eat
Smith Brothers Restaurant
FOUNTAIN
Oyster Bar. Luncheonette

THERESA BAKE SHOP
Wedding and Birthday Cakes Made to Order

272 MAIN STREET — PHONE 3503

When you need . . .
Fresh Poultry, New Laid Eggs, Best Butter, Groceries
THE VAN DYK FOOD STORE
366 MAIN STREET
Can Supply You

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7415. 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MAY RYAN BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
80 East Ave., Room 210 — Stone 2723

ROCHESTER (Continued)

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Harold Keller
FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions
1023 South Avenue — Monroe 6530

Fire—Auto—Bonds
"Insures Anything Insurable"
WELLINGTON POTTER
INCORPORATED
STONE 7384 — 528 GRANITE BLDG.

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real AYSHIRE MILK
Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

THE ALOHA NOOK
DIFFERENT
Oriental Gifts
Attractively Priced
Alice A. Newton
325 So. Goodman St.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East — Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue — Monroe 1050

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
HOMELIKE MEALS
Prepared and served by American women.
CANDIES fresh from our own kitchens

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires — Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries — Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

RYE

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 — 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

846 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING — Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBINSON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.

The WALLACE CO.
MAYTAG and APEX
Washing Machines
SALES and SERVICE
H. S. BARNEY CO.
217-223 State Street — Ph. 4-4811

Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

BEFORE YOU BUY NEW SHOES You will find it helpful to consult the advertisements of shoe manufacturers and shoe stores in The Christian Science Monitor.

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

FASHION WELT
ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN $5—$6
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
THE EARL CO.
430 STATE STREET — TEL. 4-9111

SYRACUSE

ACCOUNTANTS—AUDITORS—TAX COUNSELORS
J. S. FUIGLE AND COMPANY
308 State Tower Bldg.
Syracuse, New York
Tel. 2-5890 or 6-3389
PERIODIC AUDITS — STATISTICAL REPORTS
ACCOUNTING and COST FINDING SYSTEMS
FEDERAL and STATE TAX RETURNS PREPARED

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

MAPSTONE BROS.

Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fish
TEL. 4-3138
1911 S. SALINA ST.

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. — Tel. 2-0163

UTICA

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. — Phones 4-3175

WATERTOWN

Starting Friday!
$25,000 SALE OF SHOES
Every Pair in Stock at Half Price or Nearly Half
EMPSALL'S
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

Ruth Seymour Inc.
Beauty Salon
HAIR, HANDS
FACE, FIGURE
173 MAMARONECK AVE. — Tel. W. P. 7212

Clearance Sale
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
for Women
$5.95 and $7.95
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP

Burpee's SEEDS GROW
Did you get a Burpee Seed Catalogue?
They are FREE! Seed is in stock now. We suggest that you make out your list of garden and flower seeds and let us put them up for you now.
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE DEPARTMENT STORE
80 MAIN STREET — Tel. W. P. 4300

Mme. Lee's Modes, Inc.
Clearance Sale From 33⅓ to 50%
• COATS—SUITS
• EVENING and DAYTIME DRESSES
• SKIRTS—BLOUSES
• LOUNGING PAJAMAS
101 Mamaroneck Ave. — Tel. W. P. 396

GRASSEAU'S ART SHOP
PICTURE FRAMING
OIL PAINTINGS—RESTORED
ETCHINGS—OIL PRINTS
16 Church Street — W.P. 6650

YONKERS

Hudson Fuel Company
49 MAIN STREET
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

PURE CREAMERY
472 SO. BROADWAY — Tel. Yonkers 9188
DAIRY PRODUCTS and FANCY GROCERIES AT LOWER PRICES
Near Woolworth's 5 and 10c store.

Japanese Woman Educator Pleads for Understanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA JOLLA, Calif. — Womanhood is a powerful force for peace among the people of America and Japan, and among all peoples, Miss Michi Kawai, internationally known Japanese educator, told an audience here.

The talk of the Japanese internationalist was sponsored by the La Jolla Business and Professional Women's Club.

"International peace is desired by womanhood," Miss Kawai said. "In Japan, women do not have any voice in political affairs, but they have always had other means of influence. Womanhood is a strong force for international peace."

Lack of mutual understanding of the problems of the two powers was blamed by Miss Kawai for the present situation.

"I realize that there are those in your country who do not understand Japan's ideals and problems, and that there are those of my own people who do not understand yours," she said. "If these misunderstandings are allowed to prevail, of course, all sorts of terrible things may happen. If your side and my side understand each other, though, these things need not happen."

Citing an example of how the jingoistic press is fanning the flames of misunderstanding between the two nations, Miss Kawai said the papers printed the report that Japanese women were arming for war. Investigation proved that some Nipponese school girls had visited student barracks, where, for fun, they shouldered arms and had their pictures taken.

Miss Kawai told of an experience she had in Denver to illustrate the unfounded rumors being circulated about Japan. The gold of the California mint was being moved to the Denver mint. She asked, "Why?" and was astounded with the answer that it was because the Japanese were liable to blow up California—most any time now.

"Being very provoked at such foolishness, I traced the real reason and found that the California mint was being closed and that Denver was the closest place to move the gold," she said. "Yet the false report was actually carried as the truth in some papers."

Miss Kawai, founder and head of the Keisen Girls' School in Tokyo, was graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1904. Her best known book is "Japanese Women Speak." She was general secretary of the Japanese Y. W. C. A. from 1912 to 1926. In her school, Miss Kawai seeks to foster the same spirit of international good will that she urged in her talk here.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Programs will appear on Thursdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

Boston—Sundays, 5:15 p. m., W1XAL, 6040kc-49.7m (short wave only).

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Monday Feb. 4, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.

Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.

Hagerstown—Saturdays, Feb. 9 and 23, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City—Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.

Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

New York City—Tuesdays, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Rochester—Saturdays, 2 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.

Syracuse—Wednesdays, 10:45 a. m., WFBL, 1360kc.

Troy—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.

Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.

Philadelphia—Tuesdays, 6:45 p. m., WFI, 560kc.

Philadelphia—Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc.

Pittsburgh—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.

Shamokin—Second Sundays, 9 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 10:45 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Newport News—Third Sundays, 2:00 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Blytheville—Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1200kc.

Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Indiana

Fort Wayne—Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.

Indianapolis—Fridays, 5:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.

Terre Haute—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Des Moines—Sundays, 9:30 p. m., WHO, 1000kc.

Kansas

Kansas City—First Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW, 580kc.

Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 5:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc.

Kentucky

Lexington—First Mondays, 7:30 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.

Louisville—Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc; second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.

Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Tuesdays and Fridays, 12:45 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.

Detroit—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 6:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.

Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.

Royal Oak—Sundays, 5 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.

Vicksburg—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays, Feb. 20 and 21; March 20 and 21; April 17 and 18; May 15 and 16; June 12 and 13; July 10 and 11; Aug. 7 and 8; Sept. 4 and 5, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.

Scottsbluff—First and third Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGKY, 1360kc.

York—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGBZ, 930kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Alternate Thursdays, 8 a. m., WKRC, 550kc; Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.

Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.

Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.

Toledo—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.

Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Fridays, 1 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.
Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.
Watertown—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc.

Tennessee

Memphis—Feb. 4 to 9, inc., 7:45 a. m., WMC, 780kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.

Austin—Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.

Corpus Christi—Wednesdays, 9 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.

Dallas—Sundays, 2 p. m., KRLD, 1400kc.

Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

Galveston—Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.

Houston—Sundays, 1 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.

Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.

San Antonio—Saturdays, 5 p. m., KTSA, 550kc.

Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Wisconsin

Janesville—Thursdays, 8:45 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc.

Milwaukee—Every other week, week days, 7:02 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.

Poynette—Tuesdays, 4 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Far Western States

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.

Hollywood—Sundays, 12:45 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.

Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 5 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.

Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.

San Diego—In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.

San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m.; Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.

Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

Oregon

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.

Marshfield—Third Fridays, 1 p. m., KOOS, 1200kc.

Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc; Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Utah

Salt Lake City—Sundays, Feb. 3, 10, 17, 24; March 3, 10, 17, 24, 8:15 a. m., KSL, 1130kc.

Washington

Seattle—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., KJR, 970kc.

Spokane—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGA, 900kc.

Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.

Walla Walla—Sundays, Feb. 3, 10, 17, and 24, 8:45 p. m., KUJ, 1370kc.

Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

Wyoming

Casper—Feb. 11 to 16, inclusive, 9 a. m., KDFN, 1440kc.

Sheridan—Fourth Mondays, 7:15 p. m., KWYO, 1370kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Ontario

Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1130kc.

Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

New Zealand

Auckland—First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc.

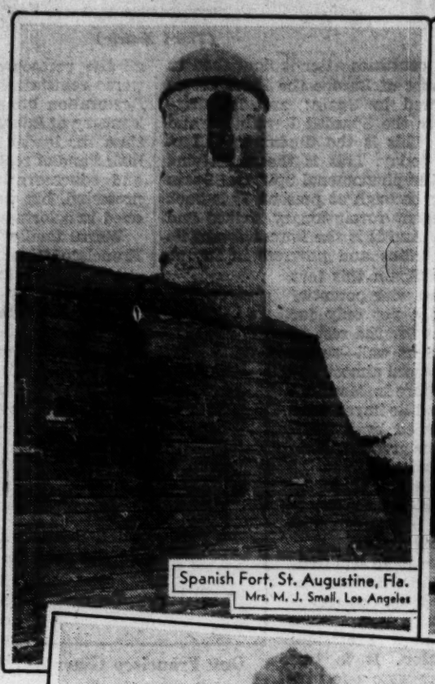
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science Appear Each Thursday.

Daily Features

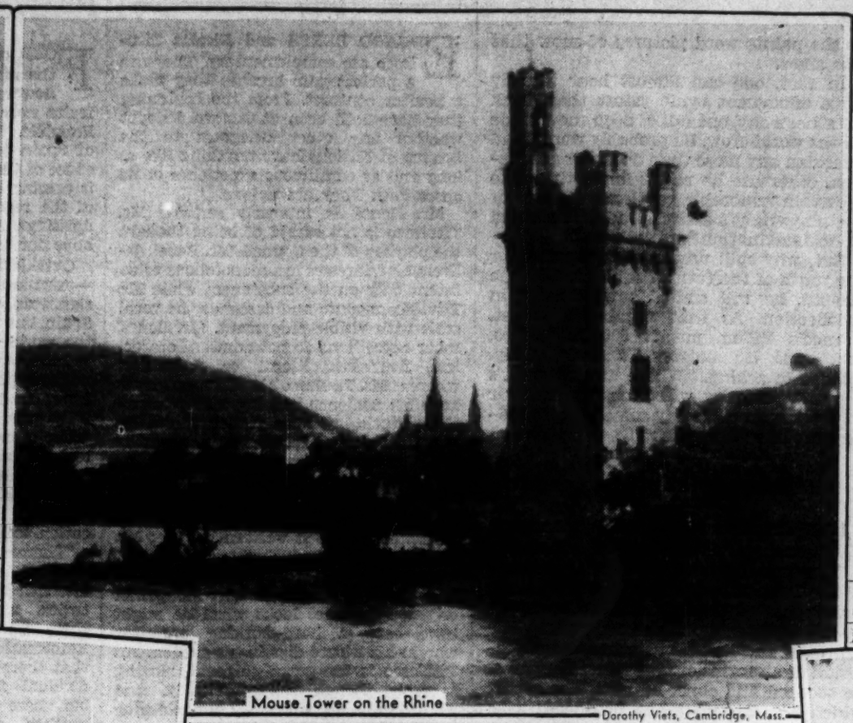
Far too many cooks spoil the broth.

The polished gentleman doesn't cast reflections.

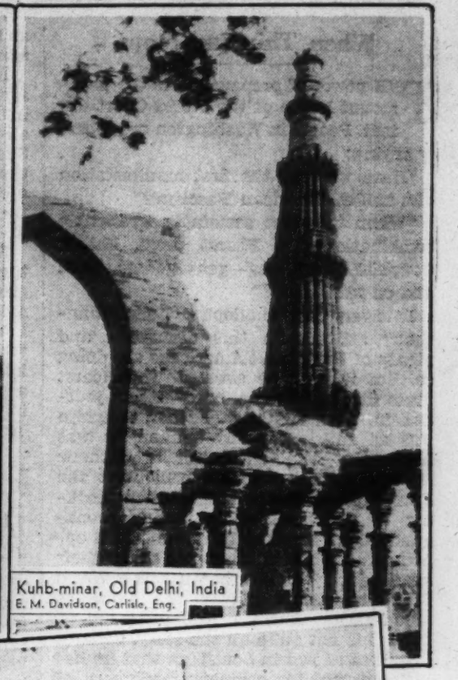
Members of the Monitor Camera Club Record Interesting Efforts to Rise Above the Commonplace



Spanish Fort, St. Augustine, Fla. — Mrs. M. J. Small, Los Angeles



Mouse Tower on the Rhine — Dorothy Viets, Cambridge, Mass.



Kuhb-minar, Old Delhi, India — E. M. Davidson, Carlisle, Eng.

One Wall Street — Philip A. H. Stahl, New York City

Termite Skyscraper, Africa — Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Clock Tower, Buenos Aires — William Cohen, Woodmere, L. I.

Pyramid of the Sun, Mexico — Mrs. V. T. Worsley, Los Angeles

Yucca Jim

Keeping Up With Joneses

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

I RECKON this here question of armament parity ought to be a little easier to settle since the recent investigation of the companies furnishin' war materials. It looks like they are the parties which is sayin' "sick' em" to the war dogs in practically all cases. An' the sales of battleships is provoked by excitin' the spirit of competition among the nations. Every time England or France or Italy or Japan makes the down payment on a new boat, why our boys gets plumb unhappy at once over their last year's model an' begins teasin' for a new one with a little more leg-room an' the latest gadgets on the instrument board. It's just another instance of keepin' up with the Joneses.—*Yucca Jim.*

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Codex of Ephraem

ORIGINALLY this important Greek manuscript, commonly known as "C," seems to have comprised the whole of the Old and the New Testaments; but in process of time large portions of it were lost or destroyed, and the ink of those parts which remained became very faint.

In these circumstances, an early scribe decided to use the parchment for another purpose, writing on it in fresh ink the treatises of one Ephraem the Syrian (hence the name of the Codex); however, we can usually still trace the dim letters of the Bible text set down, it would seem, about the fifth century.

Frail and mutilated though this codex now is, it still remains of great interest and significance, being one of the four or five earliest manuscripts of the New Testament now extant. In what is left of the manuscript we find part of every New Testament book except II John and II Thessalonians.

For the Scrapbook

Accustom yourself to master and overcome things of difficulty; for if you observe, the left hand for want of practice is insignificant, and not adapted to general business; yet it holds the bridle better than the right from constant use.—*Pliny.*

There is probably no agent that brings us more undesirable conditions than fear. We should live in fear of nothing, nor will we when we come fully to know ourselves.—*R. W. Trine.*

Daily Anecdote

Book Prices

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

TEGG, an old-time publisher in Cheapside, made a list of the amounts paid to popular authors. Some of his figures, which follow, are interesting:

Sir Walter Scott's "Bonaparte" sold, with the printed books of the first edition, for £18,000; "Fragments of History," by Charles Fox, brought 5000 guineas; "Life of Cowper," by Southey, £1000; Byron's works, £20,000; "Life of Wilberforce," by his sons, 4000 guineas; Moore's "Lalla Rookh" netted him £3000; "Life of Sheridan," by Moore, £2000; Lingard's "History of England," £4683; Bulwer's "Rienzi," £1600.

Marryat received from £500 to £1500 for each of his novels. During the latter years of her life Hannah More received about £30,000 a year from her copyrights.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press—You can tell a college girl. Hearing something she doesn't understand, she says, "How interesting!" Instead of "Ain't it so!"

Punch: It is claimed that by a new method all knot-holes in wood can be abolished. This is very hard on impecunious juvenile football spectators.

Punch: A writer wonders how public interest in Shakespeare can be revived. It might be a good plan to begin by banning one or two of his plays.

Quotation for Today

SOW good work and thou shalt reap gladness.

—DANISH PROVERB

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Builder

A CARPENTER who had been out of work for some time spent his time between calls in search of work, in building a doll house. When he had completed it, his friends were amazed, for the tiny house was perfect in all details. He immediately received orders for two just like it. Later, a real estate firm ordered a model of the house they wished to sell. A lumber firm ordered another. He is now kept busy filling orders for the tiny houses. F. S.

In Lighter Vein

Duffers

Two men who were spending a holiday together thought they would like to try their skill at golf. In the middle of the game one of them lost his ball. After searching for about 10 minutes and holding up all the other players, a golfer shouted: "Hi! Why don't you use another ball?"

"Oh, but we've found the ball!" called back one of the men. "We are now looking for the club."—*Montreal Standard.*

Ideal Position

"See here, young man, the fellow that marries my daughter must have something to look forward to; he must have some opportunity for advancement. What can you say for yourself in that line?"

"Well, sir, I've got the very lowest job in the factory right now."

Hotel Service

Hotel Proprietor: "Do you want the porter to call you?"

Guest: "No, thanks. I awaken every morning at seven."

Proprietor: "Then would you mind calling the porter?"—*Advance.*

Too Young

"I see you're letting your little boy drive your car."

"Yes; he's still too young to be trusted as a pedestrian."—*Boston Transcript.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Joy in the Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

THE joy of children is well known; but the joy of those who have passed three and four scores of years was witnessed at the Kenney Home in this city at Christmas time, when gifts of $40 apiece were distributed among the people living there. This was the first payment of an annual gift which is to be paid to the residents of the home each year from the interest on a sum of money bequeathed to them.

Many of the elderly family in the home have little or no spending money, although they have good food, shelter and happy surroundings; but money to be spent exactly as they chose, which is a specification of the legacy, was a cause for deep gratitude and joy.

One exclaimed: "Now I can go down town and order just what I want for dinner"; another, "Now I can have a pretty hat once more," and others: "I shall put something into the blind man's hat"; "I shall go to a movie once more"; "I am going for street car rides on pleasant days"; "I need a new dress so much."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Not What It's Popped Up to Be

By CARMACK

Last night the Boss was popping some corn and I couldn't help licking my chops because it sniffed as though it would be good eating—
At last he was ready to pour it into a big bowl—
But just as he got the top up there was one last big POP! and a lot of corn went flying in every direction!
SNIFF
As soon as I got over my surprise I proceeded to sample one or two of the flaky bits—
But I soon found out that as far as I was concerned popcorn was better for making a noise than for food—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

When Thinking Stops

THE power of propaganda is the paramount lesson of the World Court defeat. People in Washington are soberly saying:

"Have we seen the first manifestation of a unified American 'Fascism'?"

"When will that seemingly irresistible combination—the Hearst press, Father Coughlin, Huey Long—get together again, and on what issue?"

It is very easy to adopt a "holier-than-thou" attitude in this discussion and plenty of thoughtful Americans are doing so. But it must be avoided. The Hearst press displayed virile, hard-hitting journalism. And, similarly, Father Coughlin was as entitled to his opinion as was Mgr. John A. Ryan, rector of Catholic University, who tried to controvert the Detroit priest at the last moment. Looking at the week end's terrific propaganda drive in perspective, American opponents of Fascism must not shake their heads darkly simply because the World Court opponents played the game so much harder than the proponents did.

That is not quite all the story. Senator Long has shown in Louisiana that he has little respect for ordinary machinery of government. Father Coughlin may pay tribute to democracy, but he is above all an advocate of specific radical reforms. His proposals should be soberly examined by the American people, not swept into effect on a flood of impassioned and mesmeric oratory, followed by a flood of telegrams to Congress.

Here we come to the essence of the problem. Citizens should do their own thinking. Demagogy begins when thinking stops. And passionate oratory, blackface editorials and violent cartoons are enemies to independent thinking. In this specific instance, to pretend that the World Court was the same as the League of Nations—the basic claim of the opponents—was to descend to cheap trickery. In fact, the statements of these rabble-rousers about the League itself are almost unfailingly distorted.

The chief antidote in this and future crises would seem to be genuine and vigorous leadership from the White House. Regrettably, that was not forthcoming in the World Court fight. The impression was sedulously cultivated by intimates of President Roosevelt that his sponsorship of the Court was perfunctory. To be specific, a White House official is known to have said more than once that "the President sent the Court proposal up simply because it was in the party platform." Mr. Roosevelt himself is quoted as having told Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that he sponsored the Court simply because the peace organizations had brought pressure to bear on Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Senate leader, who was bound to go through with the fight.

Under the circumstances it is no wonder that twenty Democratic Senators deserted the White House. President Roosevelt had only himself to blame, and there is reason to suspect that the hints of apathy were not wide of the mark. It must also be remembered that a military budget of almost $1,000,000,000 was going to Congress at the same time, and that diversion of the peace organizations to the World Court fight may have been highly convenient.

It is not the first time that an American President has had the World Court slip through his fingers. President Harding proposed adhesion, then promptly announced he would not press the matter. After the Senate finally voted for ratification of the protocol in 1926, with five reservations, President Coolidge had his opportunity. What the Senate sought in its mooted fifth reservation, it can be shown by abundant quotation from Senate leaders, was an equality with League members. President Coolidge himself said this in so many words. The Geneva conference of Court signatories accepted the first four reservations outright, and on the fifth said, "In any event, the United States should be guaranteed a position of equality."

The Senate was not in session, President Coolidge could have interpreted the Geneva guarantee as responsive to the nation's wishes, the protocol was already ratified and the United States might have become a member of the Court forthwith. He chose not to do so.

It is clear that Presidents will have to exert stronger qualities of democratic leadership if they are to prevent the dominance of minorities, or the passionate sway of majorities by undemocratic methods. The problem is acutely before the American nation.

Snowtime Stories

THE battle of the blizzard may be over, but, like the "famous victory" of Blenheim, in Southey's poem, 'twill be fought again and again. And because Baron Munchausen is always with us, posterity may be felicitated that it is blissfully ignorant of what time has in store for it.

When the pocket airplanes of the future are stuck in the snowbound garden hangar, youth will have to listen while father tells of fighting drifts on snowshoes as he valiantly trudged to work back in January, 1935. Emerson's "frolic architecture of the snow" will assume cathedral-like proportions and mother's eyes will sparkle as she paints word pictures of snow that *was* snow.

In fact, one can almost hear already some adolescent cynic retort that, back in father's day, one fall of deep snow made all the world crow. He probably won't read Sheridan any more than does this generation, otherwise he might imply that, like a certain honorable gentleman in one of the playwright's satires, Dad is "indebted to his imagination for his facts."

But, why spill unwanted sympathy for the youth of the future? A blizzard on the ground, he will smile, is worth two in recollection. As that vagabond lyricist, François Villon, put it 500 years ago, *"Où sont les neiges d'antan?"* Only, instead of asking, "Where are last year's snows?" posterity will probably murmur in the jargon of its day something sounding very like "Oh, yeah!"

A Transportation Program

ANY Americans who had qualms and quakings when Joseph B. Eastman, reputedly the most radical member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was appointed Co-ordinator of Transportation to draw up plans for saving the railroads and linking together the supervision of all forms of transportation, must be soothed and consoled now. The report which Mr. Eastman has produced, with the general approval of the rest of the I. C. C., adopts the most conservative of three possible alternatives for the future of American transport.

Long identified with an intellectual preference for government ownership of the railroads, Mr. Eastman describes that possibility. But he turns his back upon it so far as recommendation is concerned. The financial difficulties are too great, the risks too profound, and public opinion too uninterested, he concludes. And the conclusion is wise. The proposals for consolidations into a few large regional systems along the lines of the "Prince Plan" he likewise dismisses with cogent criticisms.

There is left, then, the prospect or the problem of working out a satisfactory transportation fabric with the ownership of the railroads in private hands, and substantially the present hands. This is not alone a question of co-operation between private management and the Government, but perhaps still more a question of co-operation and mutual concessions among private managements long accustomed to fierce competition with each other. In view of the rivalry of highway, waterway and other carriers, this competition among railroads is, as the co-ordinator remarks, "much less sacred" now than formerly.

The difficulties of co-ordinated regulation are, of course, tremendous. But so were the difficulties involved in the railroad consolidations which made Vanderbilt, Harriman, Hill and others stand out as giants in American transportation history. The present task is one of statesmanship which must be tackled. What form of organization this may require in the regulatory commission is the one major point on which Mr. Eastman's colleagues do not go with him, but it seems clear that some specialization in the different fields would have to be worked out at least after the commission had begun to deal with so many kinds of transportation.

Moreover, the basic economies and modernizations which are counted upon to make the railroads really efficient competitors in the general transportation service would have to be worked out by the railroad managements or between them and the I. C. C. even after any legislative program is adopted.

On the whole, the significant thing about the recommendations is that they point to steps which forward-looking students of the situation for several years have recognized and agreed were needed. The thing now is to get them done.

Will Mendieta Resign?

THE powerful Cuban political party, the A. B. C., has proposed a new formula for the solution of Cuba's political problems which merits consideration of patriotic Cubans. The A. B. C. has called for the resignation of President Mendieta, of Colonel Batista, chief of the Cuban Constitutional Army, of Colonel Pedraza, chief of police of Havana, and of the entire Cabinet, to the end that a new coalition government, uninfluenced by military or diplomatic considerations, may take charge.

President Mendieta had promised to resign on December 31. Pedraza and Batista, it has been feared, were preparing to pit against each other the forces under their command. If they are persuaded to resign, a possible battle between the police of Havana and the Cuban army may be avoided. None of the three any longer enjoys the confidence of any large groups of Cubans. For them to step out now would greatly clarify the situation.

The A. B. C. has demonstrated in this instance a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism by offering to share power in a provisional government with other groups. It is hard to see how the other opponents of the present régime can dismiss lightly this opportunity to act in concert. As soon as substantial numbers of Cubans can unite on any program, an important step in the direction of solving Cuba's political problems will have been taken.

Who's Who in Geneva

EDUARD BENES and Nicolas Titulesco are complementary. They are a perfect pair because they make a perfect contrast. From the beginning they have both been at Geneva. I doubt whether any other delegates to the League of Nations have anything like as long and as continuous experience of its operations. They are unique.

Mr. Beneš is intensely serious; Mr. Titulesco is not afraid of being thought the playboy of the Council. Mr. Beneš delivers his addresses in a monotonous voice, intent only on the substance; while Mr. Titulesco mounts and descends the vocal scale with visible enjoyment. Mr. Beneš' sober expositions do not admit of oratorical flourishes, literal or figurative; whereas Mr. Titulesco's brilliant epigrams keep his audience gasping with pleasurable surprise, and his gesticulations, his facial mimicry, his amazing art worthy of the most consummate actor, add infinitely to the sense of his words.

Even in stature they are utterly dissimilar. Mr. Beneš is small, Mr. Titulesco is tall. Mr. Beneš is western in type; Mr. Titulesco, as he amusingly says himself, is eastern—with the high cheekbones and broad-slit eyes of the Mongolian origin. Mr. Beneš looks what he might have been—a hard-working professor who in his leisure digs in his garden. Mr. Titulesco is the grand seigneur, moving superbly though self-consciously, and willing to be maghificently amiable with all manner of men.

They are the two artisans of the Little Entente, representing Czechoslovakia and Roumania, two countries which feel themselves menaced by the revisionism which has been elevated into a political doctrine. They stand for the status quo against all the forces which make for change in Europe.

Mr. Beneš is the animater, the indefatigable worker, the conscientious and vigilant diplomatist. Mr. Titulesco is more showy, but he is as useful as he is ornamental. They both know precisely what are their aims. Mr. Beneš can analyze the situation exactly and state the policy with exceptional clarity. It is an intellectual treat to listen, as I have listened, at a private luncheon, to the dazzling calculations of Mr. Titulesco, who will frankly show the various possibilities and combinations in central Europe, and reveal in advance the proper countermoves. One has the feeling that for Mr. Beneš statesmanship is a somewhat grim task requiring unremitting earnestness, while for Mr. Titulesco it is a game of intelligent anticipation.

It should not be imagined, by these contrasts, that Mr. Beneš is merely the dour workman and Mr. Titulesco the dilettant artist. Vastly different as they are in manner, they are both of them richly endowed, and have proved to be among the most powerful personalities in post-war Europe, and the most active influences at the Council table of the League.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

In Search of Spain

(Third Article)

FOUR centuries after it flourished in the rest of Europe the Renaissance flowered in Spain; and its first-fruits were the Spanish Revolution and Republic. This is the fundamental fact of Spain today. This is the underlying cause of the phenomenal upheaval Spain is passing through at present. It is back of the recent revolutionary strikes and uprisings. And it is the foundation of its hope for peace and progress in future.

Outside Spain this fact—pregnant with potential significance not only for Spain but for the rest of the world as well—seems to have passed almost unnoticed. Here in Madrid I have found its importance fully grasped by a small group of its greatest intellectual leaders.

Don Francisco Giner

Don José Castillejo, by general consent the greatest figure in Spanish education today, says:

"There was no real Renaissance in Spain in the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, any more than there was a Protestant Reformation. It is true that there were a few individual figures of brilliant promise; but these movements were immediately crushed, nipped in the bud, by the church and the Monarchy through the Inquisition.

"The first real Renaissance in Spain may be truly said to have begun with Don Francisco Giner de los Rios and his 'Free Institute of Teaching,' late in the nineteenth century."

This statement was echoed to me, almost verbatim, by many eminent observers in Spain.

* * *

Standing symbolically between the Calle de Cervantes and the Plaza de las Cortes—between the medieval Madrid of Don Quixote's day and the modern Republican capital—is the "Junta para Ampliación de Estudios e Investigaciones Cientificas."

Here is the true monument to Don Francisco Giner and his work. In scores of busy offices typewriters tap, pens scratch and tongues dictate all day long. And every evening, from each of the many desks, the fruit of the day's labor is collected and carried off to printing presses, whence it goes out all over intellectual Spain.

In 1866 Don Francisco Giner obtained the Chair of Jurisprudence and International Law in the University of Madrid. The following year a clerically inclined Minister of Education, Orovio, tried to force the professors to sign a profession of fidelity to "the Crown, the Dynasty and the Catholic religion." Don Francisco resigned as a protest. In 1868 the Bourbon Isabella fled to France, and all the persecuted university professors were reinstated. Soon, however, the Restoration brought Orovio back to the Ministry of Education. Don Francisco, by then the leader of what had become a little band of really independent thinkers and educators in the university, again protested, but was arrested and imprisoned in a fortress at Cadiz.

When finally he was released, Don Francisco Giner decided that the time had come to leave politics severely alone—in fact to leave the Spain of that day to its fate, and work for the future. Accordingly, with a few of his followers who had likewise refused to continue teaching under the domination of Rome, he founded the "Institucion Libre de Enseñanza," or Free Teaching Institute.

To explain in a few words the secret of Don Francisco Giner's deep influence is difficult. Briefly, his success was due to a certain genuine greatness and sweetness of character, an endless friendliness and patience, lasting loyalty and kindness, unfailing taste, a sharp intellectual curiosity, and the rare gift of being able to communicate it to those around him.

For the last quarter of the nineteenth century the work of the *Institucion* went steadily on, slowly leavening the education and general intellectual life of Spain. In the opening years of the twentieth century began a new phase of its activity—the sending of young Spanish girls and boys abroad to complete their studies. By 1907 this development had taken on such amplitude that a new organization had to be set up to canalize and carry it on. For this purpose the "Junta para Ampliacion de Estudios" was conceived. The Junta has been the agent for prolonging and extending Giner's mission.

* * *

Don José Castillejo, who has been General Secretary and the real head of the "Junta" since its organization, summed up this mission to me in these words:

"Formation,—not information. Our aim is not merely to fill young people with information. It is the formation of cultured scholars who can think and work independently and intelligently in all fields of private and public life."

Throughout the three decades of its existence, Señor Castillejo said the "Junta" has had to endure—and resist— the most violently bitter attacks of the Church of Rome. If the "Junta" has survived and continued to grow and progress, it is because it has, to all appearances, maintained the strictest neutrality in religious matters. For example, when the clericalists launched an attack on a model secondary school founded in Madrid in 1923 by Señor Castillejo on the ground that it was "anti-Catholic," he was able to show that the Roman Catholic religious tuition provided in the school—"for all but those who did not desire it"—was more complete than that available in any ordinary government establishment!

"Twenty years ago it was safe to say that all the universities in the country were bad," says Señor Salvador de Madariaga, eminent Spanish statesman and author, "though there were isolated men of great value here and there. Gradually the number of such men increased."

But the influence of this cultural renaissance has by no means been confined to the universities. It has reached—in fact to a very large degree it formed—the entire "upper crust" of Spanish intellectuals who may be termed for convenience Liberals—the independent thinkers, in other words, who by their relentless opposition to the dictatorship of Monarchy, army and Church of Rome under Gen. Primo de Rivera, finally brought on the Revolution and the Republic.

But true liberalism, Señor Castillejo emphasizes, is not to be found in the present governments of Spain. Politics in the Spanish Republic, for him, continue substantially unchanged from politics under the Monarchy. Shortsighted intolerance, even tyranny, still prevails. The new Revolution, he insists, does not mark the triumph of the reformation.

"The movement is slow—it may be years before its effects are felt, but in my opinion its ultimate success in Spain is sure."

MALLORY BROWNE

North . . South . . East . . West

Let Us Reason Together

By Frank L. Perrin

HOW ready we all are to question the methods, and more often the motives, of our friends and neighbors, as well as those whom we serve or those by whom we are served! Since the early days of the present administrative régime in Washington those not in sympathy with the President have been loud in their denunciation of the so-called "brain trust." Adherents of the old political school, among them as many Democrats as Republicans, or Socialists, or Progressives, have been severely critical of what they have denounced as an innovation, a willingness to turn for counsel and tactical direction to those not adept in the ways of practical politicians.

And yet as we scan the record of quite recent years, and as we turn back the pages of the world's history, we discover quite easily that every potentate since earliest times has had his counselors and advisers, and every elected leader of a democracy his unofficial cabinet. I would not for a moment insist that all the chancellors, counselors, advisers, and cabinet members without portfolio have been wise, or unselfish, or honest. Grievous errors have been committed because of unwisdom or duplicity.

But in spite of this, mistakes of judgment have more often than otherwise been avoided, and the promulgation of unwise policies discouraged. So it follows that the student of history and the analyst of political policies as administered in democracies or in monarchies must, it seems to me, be forced to the conclusion that the constructive administrator, no matter what his title or office, is that one who invites the advice and counsel of his people. There can be, logically and in fact, no supreme absolutism such as once was believed to be entailed by the divine right of kings.

Throughout the world today the eyes of all peoples are upon their capitals. Since the war, unprecedented changes have taken place in the structure and quality of Old World governments. Less apparent or visible changes have taken place in the United States, not in form, but in the relationship of the Government to the intimate and personal affairs of those governed. In those countries temporarily or permanently governed by those not elected or succeeding as rulers, it may be that policies have been imposed without the advice of those supposed to be qualified to speak for the people governed, and without the consent, voluntarily given, of those whom it is sought to govern.

It is interesting, therefore, and perhaps profitable as well, to compare and analyze, without prejudice, the results, to date, of these diametrically opposed methods or policies of government, both as these affect the economic status of widely separated peoples and, as well, their influence upon the characters and moral and spiritual standards of those same peoples.

There comes a time, inevitably, when one seeking advice and counsel, be he path-master or president, king or dictator, must choose his advisers. To whom shall he go, or whom shall he call? I imagine that if one be wise, he will not seek the counsel of one known to be prejudiced, or selfish, or disloyal, either to his country or to him who seeks to reason with him.

Someone has coined the term "brain trust." The thing itself is not something new. Perhaps the appellation is as new as it is intended to be uncomplimentary or opprobrious. Let us read our histories. Has there ever been a peace conference or an exchange of treaties without the gathering together, first of all, of those willing or able to advise? One who recalls the Portsmouth Conference, which formulated the Russo-Japanese Treaty during the elder Roosevelt's administration, remembers the corps of advisers brought by both the war-sick belligerents.

At Paris, the allied and associated powers invited to the council many besides the four principals who initiated the treaty. Time has cast some doubt upon the sagacity and soundness of judgment of those who imposed the terms of that treaty. But, strangely enough, this criticism has been directed more against those who are said to have refused to abide by the council of their advisers than against the counselors of those who set their seal upon the document itself.

And so it has become the favorite pastime of those who are prone to criticize or condemn to blame those who, refusing to take advice, fail, as well as those who, taking advice, succeed. It has been said that advice is one of the easiest things in the world to give, and the hardest to take. I am inclined to challenge this statement. I believe that in our daily work, no matter what it may be, we usually and almost habitually seek the advice of those nearest to us, as well as that of our friends and associates. And this is true, logically, in politics as well as in business or in the conduct of our homes. There is reason in reasoning together.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

More About "You All"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was glad to see in the Monitor a correction of a prevalent error in regard to the use of "you all" in the South. I have often wished that someone would explain that its use was exclusively to distinguish between the singular and the plural. In the South, we not only had the unlettered Negroes to teach, but there were also Spanish and French colonists with whom we carried on most of our commerce. Since these languages have both singular and plural forms for "you," we adopted the expedient of adding "all" to convey the meaning of more than one. And, by the way, this usage has the sanction of no less a personage than Dr. James Moffat; see John 1:51—Moffat's translation of the Bible and his footnote (I insert the word "all" to make it clear that the "you" of verse 51 is plural). I might add that in rural communities where there are considerable numbers of German or Dutch families the use of "youen" or "you ens" is frequently used. "en" being the German suffix for the plural form.

Los Angeles, Calif. RAY BROWN

The Wide Horizon

The Supreme Court as Umpire

(First of Three Articles)

By W. Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

WHEN the American Government was created as a federal system it was evident from the beginning that the Supreme Court would be the umpire. As the head of the hierarchy of federal courts and, on some questions, of the state courts also, it had the final right to review all questions of the federal division of powers and of jurisdiction. This was recognized in the Debates on the Convention and in the Federalist Papers. It only remained for the statesmanship of John Marshall to show its uses in strengthening the new Federal Government.

It is in this rôle of umpire of the federal system that the Supreme Court must determine such an issue today as whether the NIRA gives too much power over commerce to the Federal Government. By extending national control through the codes over matters that do not affect "interstate" foreign commerce, the NIRA may have gone too far. It is the Supreme Court which must also say whether the legislature and the executive are keeping to their proper spheres. It recently warned them that they were not, in the so-called "Hot-Oil" cases.

The court is therefore the umpire both of our federal division of powers, and of the governmental separation of functions. This court alone can determine with finality whether any governmental act is sanctioned by the Federal Constitution. Every official action must pass that test, if it is to remain legal and be enforceable by the courts of the country. That is what is called the American doctrine of judicial review. It is peculiar to our system. It is said by friends to ensure a government of laws and not of men. Its enemies urge the unintentional rightness of the schoolboy "howler": "a government of lawyers and not of men."

* * *

Canada, Australia and other parts of the British Empire have judicial review of federal questions—whether the Dominion or the Province, for instance, is the proper government to act on some labor law. But *some* government in Canada can do *anything*. There are no rigid constitutional limits on governmental power or social policy. On the other hand in the United States, *no* government may do *some* things without amending the Constitution. We limit government and require courts to enforce those limits.

Article One, Sections 9 and 10, contains limitations on both the state and federal legislatures—most of them the product of the long struggle to protect civil liberties. The first ten amendments add other limitations on the Congress, and the Thirteenth and Fourteenth and Fifteenth limit the states. The most important limitations today on both governments, state and federal, come from the wide interpretation put upon "Due Process of Law." The courts declare that this means legislatures may not act arbitrarily.

These judges, appointed for life by the President to keep the nine places always filled, and confirmed by the Senate after searching scrutiny of their records, show remarkable independence on the bench. They cease to be partisans in a narrow political sense, and they often display a surprising change in their social philosophies. Mr. Dooley used to say that the Supreme Court followed the election returns. In a sense it does, for each President tends to fill vacancies with judges sympathetic to his own views. Furthermore, the Court rarely opposes a deep and permanent political trend, once those facts are apparent. But it does not always accept *vox populi* as *vox dei*.

The court can only act on real cases brought before it. No law is declared unconstitutional by the court on its own initiative. Its refusal to render advisory opinions has been widely criticized. It would have been highly valuable to know in advance whether the gold clause could not constitutionally be set aside; whether the NIRA and the AAA programs went too far, etc. In Canada, the Supreme Court renders advisory opinions on the request of the government and avoids this uncertainty.

In spite of the inconvenience at times of this procedure, the court's whole record has established it as the final arbiter of our government. We needed an umpire; the court has filled that rôle with moderation.

* * *

Andrew Jackson is alleged to have said: "John Marshall has made his decision (in the famous *Cherokee Nations v. Georgia* case). Now let him enforce it."

But no modern executive is apt to defy the court. The tradition of its supremacy is very strong. Today Mr. Roosevelt would probably attempt to avoid by indirect means the consequences of a decision, say, against his effort to force payments of gold bonds in devalued dollars.

Many critics feel that if it does set aside the whole policy of the Government and force desperate expedients on the Administration, it should not do so by a bare five-to-four majority. There is a growing conviction among students of our Constitution, that where the Supreme Court decides against the constitionality of an act it should be by a majority of at least two thirds of the court. Issues that are so doubtful as to be decided by a single vote are probably policies that should be upheld. If we are to retain the court as umpire and censor, we should have at least the protection of an extraordinary majority of the court in its entry into such controversial fields of economics as the cases now before.